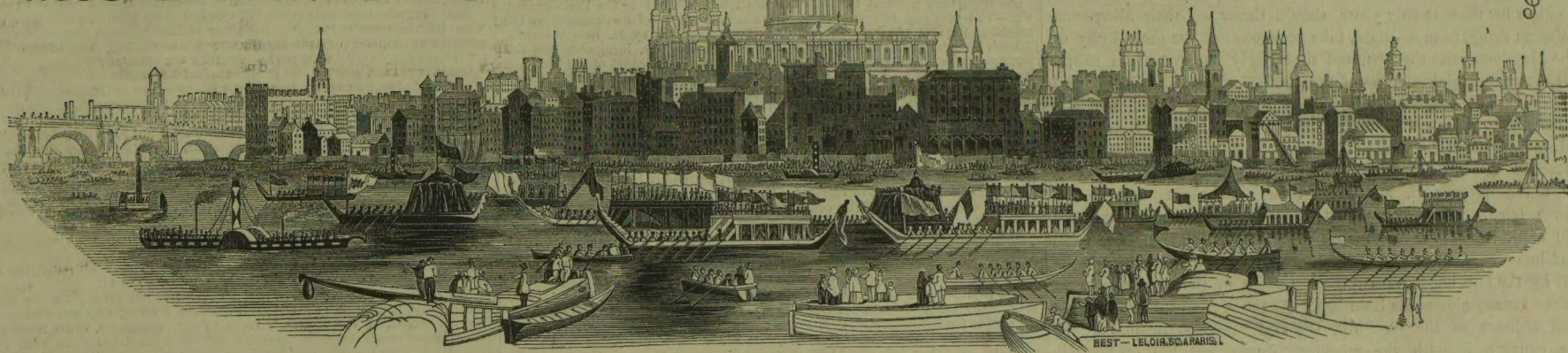


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

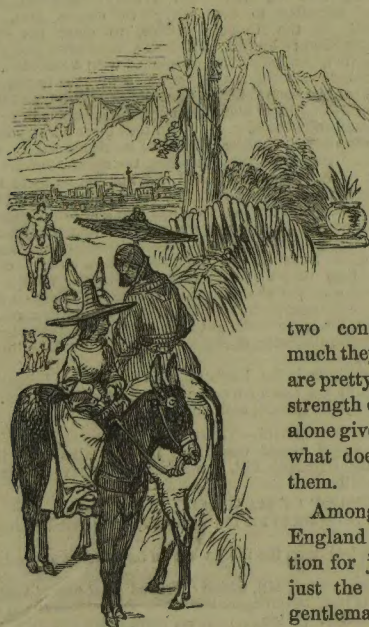


No. 267.—Vol. X.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

INTERVENTION.



INTERVENTION by a third party in the quarrels of others is proverbial for making matters worse. The same homely rule applies to quarrels and interventions on a larger scale, whether the assistance proffered is that of weapons or sound advice. The

two contending parties, however much they differ between themselves, are pretty sure to resent the greater strength or superior wisdom that can alone give others a right to meddle in what does not immediately concern them.

Among the "family of nations" England is rich, and has a reputation for judgment and experience—just the qualities that give an old gentleman in social circles the power

of being very troublesome in the way of interference with everybody: so England is the great meddler with and settler of all the vexed questions and quarrels of its neighbours, and always has been. Our Governments seem to inherit by tradition a tendency to thrusting themselves into the midst of disturbances, of which the real causes are very little known, and

If there is anything in which we shine,
'Tis in arranging all our friends' affairs,
Not having, of our own, domestic cares.

We are at the old work again—patching a continental Government, propping up a throne with bayonets, and preserving a crown to a Royal head, that, if half that is said to be true, is not worthy to wear one. As the most democratic government in Europe, we always side with Sovereigns and Courts against the people. There has been a revolution in Portugal, and just when the popular force was acquiring strength enough to bring the Court to terms, England "intervenes," and Donna Maria may go on misgoverning as before. With a famine on our hands, living a difficulty, a debt of ten millions incurring and more in prospect, we have over and above our own concerns the affairs of Portugal to settle, by the persuasive and reasoning power of a fleet in the Tagus.

A good deal is said, in the way of satire, of the Celtic love of a row; but it is nothing compared with the English love of "intervention," which we take to be the vernacular of the Foreign Office for the same thing, or what is pretty sure to lead to it. And our strength is generally exercised abroad in a direction contrary to the current of public opinion at home. Here we are continually struggling for an accession to popular rights and privileges; abroad, popular movements are sure to have our opposition: the most rotten Royalty, the most tottering Throne, moves our fleets and armies to its aid, though the crimes and stupidities that have shaken both would by most Englishmen be visited with execration.

Everywhere we are the champions of Absolutism and Royalty by right divine; though at home we have reduced the power of the Sovereign to that of the first magistrate of the kingdom, and stripped prerogative of nearly all its privileges—and done it, too, by precisely the same means we are so ready to put down in others. James the Second never did more to forfeit his crown or the confidence of the people, than Maria of Portugal. England rebelled; and a Whig "Junta" shipped him off to count his beads at St. Germain. If Louis the Fourteenth had landed a French army at Dover, it is possible the Revolution might have been delayed: indeed, the "intervention" was talked of; but, as it never came, the Old Court party found no support, and the House of Hanover ascended the Throne by a successful insurrection. And ever since we have been active enemies abroad of the very policy that turned out so well for ourselves at home. The Bourbons never had such friends and allies as England, though all the monarchs of that race were the most bigoted supporters of the Church, with the dignitaries of which it is high treason by the English law to hold political communication. The circle of inconsistencies in which this involved us is altogether extraordinary, and we shall feel the effects of them throughout all future time. The present Royal Family of Portugal,

the House of Braganza, was founded by a successful rebellion against the Spanish Government in 1601, headed by John, Duke of Braganza. Everywhere it is the same; throughout history we see royalties degenerate, till, in the person of some unusually obstinate and incapable person, they become intolerable and are set aside. In France, the elder branch of the Bourbons is gathering experience, if not wisdom, in exile; in Spain, in like manner, the direct heir does not wear the Crown, and dares not set foot on the Spanish soil. The present rulers would shoot him with as little ceremony as they did two of his Generals only the other day. England, by an exception to her ordinary rule of action, acquiesced in the revolution of 1830 in France, and the accession of Isabella in Spain; yet we might just as well have fought for Charles the Tenth as Louis the Eighteenth, and plunged into another "war of the Spanish succession" for Don Carlos, as battled through the first frightful quarter of this century for that phantom legitimacy, which in all nations has nearly received

notice to quit the world and trouble it no more. The House of Braganza, too, has had one warning, that, as it was made, it can be unmade; Don Miguel, like his Royal companions in misfortune—Don Carlos, the Count de Montemolin, and the Duke de Bordeaux—is an exile. He lost the Portuguese throne from sheer incapacity, aggravated by moral depravity. Donna Maria, as a woman, a wife and a mother, is, in her private character, we believe, blameless; but a nation is not bounded in a Court, and millions may feel the effect of rashness, folly, and want of intellect, to whom the Queen and the mode of life in the palace are wholly unknown. If Sovereigns will govern in their own persons, if they will act as Ministers, they must with the functions take the responsibility of office, and be prepared for removal and deposition when they outrage common sense. It is just this truth which the Portuguese people are trying to impress on their Queen, and which the English fleet in the Tagus will encourage her in persisting not to recognise. Sir C. Napier, and Colonel Wylde, and all the naval



"THE VISIONARY."—PAINTED BY A FRIPP.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The original of this illustration was suggested to the Painter, Mr. Alfred Fripp, by the Melodies of Moore. The picture is called "The Visionary," and the lines in Moore are—

Thus shall Memory often in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;

Thus sighing, look through the waves of Time,
For the long-faded glories they cover.

The character of the composition is conveyed in our Engraving; but the colour like the language of poetry, no translation can preserve.

and diplomatic agents we have set to work there, will merely make her Majesty bolder in her obstinacy; a settlement will be patched up for a time, and as soon as we withdraw our forces from the scene, the conflict will begin again, and will not end till the Court is coerced into reason and good faith, or the whole Royal Family is sent on its travels.

What is the insurrection? It is impossible to believe that men whose names have been known to Europe as Ministers and soldiers for these twenty years, should throw off their allegiance, raise an army, form a Junta, take possession of the second city of the kingdom, seize the fleet, and find ready support from nearly all the commercial interests of the nation, without real and cogent causes. The support the Junta has received shows the disaffection to be general and deeply rooted. Lord Palmerston admits this himself. * The Portuguese, like the Spaniards, are attached to the Monarchy; but no worship now is blind or unreasoning, and, no doubt, their attachment may be too much tried. The Court that has everything in its favour—old associations, the command of all the wealth, offices, rank and honours of the nation—could not fall into contempt, and be left by the best heads among the statesmen of the country, unless it had grossly abused its influence. At the present moment, for all that appears to the contrary, the real "balance of power" in the country is with the rebellious Junta, not the established Government. England throws her influence into the scale, and, of course, the Royal cause will triumph; but it is at the risk of supporting enormous injustice. We apprehend if parties were pretty equally divided here, the public would be excited to something little short of fury, if one of them were to call for and receive support from foreign troops! Let British property, by all means, be protected, and the person of the Queen too, if necessary; though it does not appear to be in any danger. But to connect the interest and the arms of England with the Court party in Portugal, is a mistake; it will make our name detested by three-fourths of the population; and, in the long run, the controversy must be settled in accordance with the feelings of the mass of the nation. No interference in the world can prevent it; it never did; and never will.

There is now no doubt that the league of the European Sovereigns against the French Republic was the direct cause of the execution of Louis the Sixteenth. They assembled their armies on the frontier for his defence, and the French flung the head of the Monarch at their feet, as their gage of defiance. All interference, unless it is sought, is resented: "Who made thee a judge and ruler over us?"

It should be remembered that Insurrection is almost the legal form of political struggle in Portugal; parties there, instead of voting at elections or in the Chamber, take arms and fight, though in rather a dilatory fashion. The country, with two hostile armies in possession of it, may be said to be in its normal state; and, as a matter of calculation, it would be better to let them "play out the play," and see which would get the upper hand, and note what would come of it. The Queen was placed on the throne by a rebellion and a civil war that lasted for several years. The Constitution, which the Court always tried to violate, was settled by two revolts in September and November, 1836, and by some fighting in 1837, in which Saldanha was then as now engaged. What settled ground of policy can there be under such a state of things? The declaration of Das Antas, that he is in arms for the Queen's authority, may be quite true in one sense; just as, at the early period of our civil war, the King might have come to terms with the Parliament and reigned still, though with restricted powers. Taken altogether, we do not see what Portugal will gain by the repression of the movement; it represents a mass of discontent that will break forth at some time or other, perhaps hereafter with more violence than now. And, as to policy, or capacity for Government, anything worse than the Court party it is impossible should arise. Lord Palmerston seems to have a perfect knowledge of the fact, and evidently leans to the Junta; though his active interference is for the Queen.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE HON. CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS VILLIERS.—The Hon. Captain Augustus Villiers, second son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, died at Rome, at the close of last month, after a long illness. He was in his 38th year, and served for some years in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and married, 1831, the Hon. Miss Mercer Elphinstone, the youngest daughter of the late celebrated Admiral Lord Keith.

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court-Martial assembled at Portsmouth on Wednesday morning, on board the *Victory* flag-ship, to try William Shurman, a private marine of the *Scourge* steam-sloop, for repeated acts of insubordination. The Court, after hearing all the evidence, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to receive fifty lashes, and subsequently to be imprisoned in Winchester gaol and kept to hard labour for twelve months. The Court was composed of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., president, and of Captains Sir J. Stirling, of the *Hove*; Dacres, of the *Avenger*; Hon. Frederic Pelham, of the *Odin*; and Milne, of the *St. Vincent*, members.

THE FINE ARTS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the Rebuilding the Palace of Westminster. The Commissioners present were—Lord Ashburton, Lord Colborne, Viscount Mahon, Sir R. Peel, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Hallam, and Mr. Vivian. The Secretary, Mr. Eastlake, was in attendance. The Prince and the Commissioners left the committee-room at four o'clock, and went to Westminster Hall to inspect the oil paintings sent in for competition. His Royal Highness and the Commissioners left the Hall at half-past five o'clock.

THE WILL OF THE LATE SIR FRANCIS WOOD.—The will of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., late of Hickleton and Hensworth, in Yorkshire, was proved in the Court at York on the 3rd ult., and in London on the 31st. It was executed in the year 1843, and to which he added three codicils. His son, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Chancellor of the Exchequer and Member for Halifax, who succeeds to the estates, is the acting executor. Sir William B. Cooke, Bart., is also an executor appointed by the will. To his son he leaves all his furniture, plate, pictures, diamonds, carriages, horses, cattle, and farming stock absolutely, as well as the residue of his property after providing for annuities and other bequests. He limited the expenses of his funeral to £300; and has left legacies to each of his servants. Amongst his relations and acquaintances, to whom he has left remembrances by will, are the following:—His daughter, Ann Childers, and his son-in-law, J. W. Childers; his brother, Henry Wood; his brother-in-law, W. Busfield; his nephew, Charles Armstrong, and to Juliet Armstrong; to Admiral Sir Charles Richardson, and to Sir William Cooke, his executor. To his friend J. Parker, Esq., M.P. for Sheffield, a bequest of £200. And he has directed mourning rings to be given to his nearest relatives.

* If the cause of the Junta had been going down, and if success had attended the arms of the Queen, or if anything like energy and enterprise had been shown by her Generals, enthusiasm by her adherents, or wisdom and ability by her Ministers, the members of the Junta might have accepted a temporary exile for themselves, as the price for the restoration of constitutional securities to their country; and they might have preferred such a certainty to the chance of better terms by the continuance of the civil war. But the state of things seems to have been exactly the reverse; and it appears, from the accounts which you have given, that, if the civil war had been allowed to take its course, without any foreign interference, the result of continued conflict in the field was more likely to be the retirement of the Royal Family than that of the leaders of the Junta from the territory of Portugal.—*Dispatch to Sir E. Seymour.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PORTUGAL.—DEFEAT OF THE JUNTA.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday states that despatches had reached the French Government announcing that the Spanish Government had received information, dated Lisbon, the 22nd inst., to the effect that the Count das Antas has been made prisoner with two or three thousand men, and that all the property of the Junta has fallen into the power of the squadron blockading Oporto.

FRANCE.

An important political fact has this week been elicited by the Paris papers, viz.—The proposed interference in the domestic affairs of Switzerland by the neighbouring Great Powers. A note has been delivered by M. Bois le Comte, French Minister at Bern, to the President of the Directory, intimating the determination of the neighbouring Powers to enforce the provisions of the treaty of Vienna, as they related to the independence of the Swiss cantons. M. Ochsenheim, President of the Directory, stated in reply that the Confederation "would oppose with all their might all attempts on the part of Foreign Powers to interfere in their domestic affairs."

The Chamber of Peers has been chiefly occupied in discussing a Bill providing a rather extensive medical reform. In the Deputies, when the Credits Bill for Algeria was brought forward, a charge was made by M. Garnier Pages relative to the harbour of Algiers, which he said was purposely left in an unfinished state out of complaisance to England. The Minister of War replied by showing that the defensive state of the coast was of the most complete and satisfactory character.

The late French Ambassador at this Court, the Count de St. Aulaire, is to leave Paris on the 15th for London, for the purpose of taking leave of the Queen. The Duke de Broglie, who succeeds Count de St. Aulaire as Ambassador, will leave Paris for this country in the first week of July.

The Hon. Richard Edwards, third son of Lord Kensington, now First Attaché at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. C. Sheridan as First Attaché to the British Embassy at Paris.

The appeal of Mlle. Plessy, the well-known actress, from the judgment condemning her to pay 100,000*fr.* as damages for the breach of her engagement with the Théâtre Français, came on for hearing before the Court Royal, Paris, a few days ago. The facts of the case were, that in 1845, Mlle. Plessy suddenly disappeared from Paris, and afterwards steadily refused to return to the Théâtre Français to fulfil the engagement into which she entered for a number of years, at a salary of 12,000*fr.* per annum. She shortly after went to St. Petersburg, where she obtained an excellent engagement at the Imperial Theatres. In support of the appeal her advocate urged that she had almost been driven to act as she had done, on account of the Théâtre Français insisting on her fulfilling her engagement at a time when she was suffering cruelly from a disappointment in love. He also contended that the amount of damages awarded was excessive, regard being had to the amount of her salary. The advocate of the theatre maintained, on the contrary, that Mlle. Plessy had gone to St. Petersburg more from a desire to promote her pecuniary interests than from anything else, she having obtained an engagement equal to about 100,000*fr.* per annum. He maintained, also, that her departure was a great loss to the theatre, and that the damages awarded ought not to be cut down. The Court dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the judgment.

The Paris papers allude to the important circumstance that a convention has been signed by the French and British Governments, for the transmission of the mails from Paris to London and vice versa, via Boulogne instead of Calais.

The Chamber of Peers is occupied with an alleged breach of privilege committed by M. Emile Girardin, the Editor of the *Presse*. That paper, of the 12th of May, contained an article reflecting on the House of Peers, and insinuating that promises of Peerages had been made by the Ministry, and sold to the individuals named for 80,000*fr.* each. The Chamber of Peers decided that M. Girardin should be called to the bar; but, as he is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, it was necessary that the latter Chamber should give their assent. A Committee of the Chamber of Deputies was appointed to consider of the matter, and, in the meantime, M. Emile Girardin has given an explanation in the first bureau of the Chamber of Deputies. He admitted that he wished to destroy the Ministry, but said he would not do so by means of an intrigue. M. Girardin reiterated his assertion that promises of a peerage had been sold, and said he should defend his assertion both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Chamber of Peers.

SPAIN.

Our latest advices from Madrid mention that the Queen, on the evening of the 2nd, received the Apostolic Messenger of the Pope with great distinction, kissing the ring upon his finger, and desiring him to sit by her. The relations of the King and Queen remain the same as before. Several riots have taken place in different parts of Spain, owing to the high price of grain. At Aviles, some persons were killed in an attempt to prevent the exportation of a quantity of corn, on the 28th ult. They, however, succeeded in their object, having beaten back the military.

A Royal decree is published in the *Madrid Gazette*, countersigned by M. Pacheco, whereby the long banished "Prince of Peace," or Manuel Godoy (Grandee of Spain of the first class, Duke d'Alcudia, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and of Charles III., and Captain-General of the Spanish armies), is authorised to return to Spain, and four umpires, selected by him and the Minister of Finances, are to decide as to the compensation to be allowed him for the confiscation of his property in 1808.

Another decree states that the Queen, "wishing to perpetuate the remembrance of the signal triumph achieved on the 29th July, 1808, by the Spanish arms, in defence of the lawful throne and national independence," transmits the Grandees and title of Duke de Baylen to the lawful descendants of Francisco Xavier de Castanos.

One of the Madrid journals states that Queen Isabella is as intrepid a horsewoman as she is a skilful driver:—"Lately (says this paper) there arrived at Aranjuez several English, Norman, and other foreign horses, of which two were chosen for the Queen, who immediately mounted one of them, without being at all acquainted with its qualities." A more decided instance of her intrepidity has been related in the saloons at Madrid. One of the dragons of her guard was thrown by a vicious horse. The Queen ordered a side-saddle to be put upon the animal, and, mounting it, brought it in less than half-an-hour under perfect subjection.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

The *Dee*, West India Mail steamer, arrived on Thursday morning, having left Vera Cruz on the 3rd of April.

The news brought by this steamer from the seat of war is, that there were still several Mexican officers detained in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. In every respect the city was quiet, and had assumed the appearance of peace. The Americans were beginning to feel the effects of the climate severely, the hospitals being nearly full of invalids, and several deaths had taken place from sickness, and not in any way connected with the late engagement. This circumstance was, however, kept very quiet, as its publication only tended to discourage the American army.

The last accounts received of General Scott were, that he was still progressing towards Mexico. He had reached Peratta, and was to leave that place on the 3rd of April.

On the news reaching Mexico of the late battle at Cerro Gordo, and Santa Anna's flight, D. Pedro Ananga was appointed President, with unlimited power for everything, with the exception of listening to any overtures of peace from the Mexicans, as they were determined to defend the city to the last. Canallizo, or D. Juan Alvarez, was to be Commander-in-Chief, and the seat of government removed to the interior (Celaya).

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW SMALL DEBTS ACT.—In the BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Wednesday, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street, applied to Mr. Commissioner Fane to grant a summons under the Small Debts Act, calling upon a defendant to show cause why he should not have a warrant of commitment issued against him for having failed to pay an instalment of half-a-crown, which sum had been ordered to be paid by Mr. Commissioner Fane. Mr. Commissioner Fane said it would be a great hardship upon the plaintiff to grant his application. The expenses of such a proceeding (serving the warrant, &c.) would probably amount to a guinea, and then, when the defendant came into Court, he might pay the half-crown, and the plaintiff would be at all the expense, as there was no power by this Act of Parliament to allow the costs until after a warrant had been obtained. He considered the recent decision of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas upon this subject most extraordinary; and it appeared to him (the Commissioner) that the Judges had thought that the creditor ought to be harassed in every possible way. First, there is a personal service of the writ; next, there is a personal service of the Small Debts summons, and so on. Under these circumstances, the Court must refuse to grant the application.—Mr. Buchanan said that, for the future, he should advise his clients not to proceed under this act, and put up with the costs of the action. The class of persons who were summoned under this act were only persons who paid under coercion, and most difficult to serve.—The application was then refused.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT.—In the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, on Wednesday, a decision was given in the case of Russell v. Smith. It was an action of debt upon the statute passed to protect the property of musical composers in their compositions. The plaintiff was the author and composer of a song called "The Ship on Fire." The defendant had, at an entertainment given by him at Crosby Hall, sung this song, the audience at that entertainment having been admitted on payment of money. The questions were whether, under this statute, Crosby Hall could be treated as a place of dramatic entertainment, and whether the singing of this song could be called a dramatic entertainment. The plaintiff had obtained a verdict at the trial, Mr. Justice Erie being of opinion that both these questions could be answered in the affirmative. A rule for a new trial had since been moved for, and the Court had taken time to consider the application. Lord Denman, on Wednesday, stated that the Court thought the rule to show cause ought to be granted.

FAILURE IN SUFFOLK.—Some sensation has been excited at Ipswich by the sudden departure of a professional man for the Continent, leaving liabilities to the amount of £25,000 unsettled. These embarrassments are reported to have been caused by railway speculations. A banking firm in the town is said to be a creditor to the extent of £10,000; and a sharebroker in London, well known in Ipswich, creditor for a similar sum. The alleged defaulter, who was a magistrate of the borough, enjoyed a very lucrative practice, and possessed property, it is said, to the amount of £40,000.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE POOR REMOVAL (ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND) BILL. Lord CAMPBELL moved the commitment of the Poor Removal (England and Scotland) Bill, describing its objects and probable effects. He believed no greater power could be exercised under it than was now exercised in sending paupers back from one parish in England to another.

Lord BROUGHAM approved of the measure, and instanced Liverpool as a proof of its necessity—Liverpool, where they were inundated with those swarms of Irish paupers who had recently caused so much trouble and difficulty there.

Earl FITZWILLIAM thought the bill was full of ambiguity, and wished to know when Irish paupers were sent to Belfast or Waterford, upon whom the expense of removal was to fall; or whether the expense of sending them to their places of settlement was to fall on the port where they were landed?

Lord CAMPBELL said the law in that respect was unaltered.

The Earl of Wicklow considered the bill to be one of the most iniquitous and unconstitutional that had ever been proposed to Parliament.

After some further discussion the bill passed through Committee.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—The Bishop of Exeter put some questions relative to the proposed Government plan of Education, in reply to which, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the schoolmasters were to devote themselves exclusively to their duties, and not to undertake ecclesiastical duties.

The Representative Peers (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Drainage of Lands Bill and the Naval Prisons Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A discussion took place on the Warwick County Prisons Bill, and, on a division, the second reading of the bill was rejected by 60 to 41.

THE LATE SIR EARDLEY WILMOT, BART.—Mr. SPOONER drew the attention of the House to the case of the late Sir Eardley Wilmot, who was removed from the government of Van Diemen's Land by Mr. Gladstone, while Secretary for the Colonies, owing to some false accusations against the right hon. Baronet transmitted from the colony to the Government at home. When Sir E. Wilmot applied for power to defend himself against the charges contained in a private despatch of Mr. Gladstone, it was refused him; but, now that he was no more, his family were naturally desirous that the subject should be brought under the consideration of the House, in order that the most unqualified contradiction might be given to the anonymous accusations upon which he had been dismissed, and upon which his private character had been traduced. Mr. Spooner read a number of letters and documents completely refuting the charges against Sir E. Wilmot, and showing that he had been cruelly slandered and seriously injured. He had appealed to Earl Grey to enable him, by the means at his disposal in the Colonial Office, to clear his character, but had received nothing but a cold and repulsive reply.

Lord BROCKE said, that if the hon. gentleman had concluded with a specific motion he would at once have seconded it. As it was, he would give his testimony to the injury and injustice which had been inflicted upon Sir E. Wilmot, and sincerely hoped that the appeal of Mr. Spooner would not have been made in vain.

—Sir R. PEEL justified Mr. Gladstone's conduct. He said that three persons connected with the colony had volunteered charges, alleged to be circulated in the colony, with respect to Sir E. Wilmot's private life. But the removal of Sir E. Wilmot from the government of Van Diemen's Land did not rest on these rumours. Mr. Gladstone, however, did not think it right to re-appoint Sir Eardley to any other government until the charges made against him had been refuted. Mr. Gladstone was now convinced that the charges were without foundation, and he (Sir R. Peel) was also convinced that Sir E. Wilmot's character had been completely vindicated.—Lord J. RUSSELL likewise expressed a similar conviction. He declared that Earl Grey's refusal to appoint Sir E. Wilmot to another colony had no reference to the charges made, but rested solely on the noble Earl's estimate of the late Baronet's fitness for colonial administration.—The subject occupied the House for some time, but no specific result took place, although it seemed to be the general opinion that the character of Sir E. Wilmot had been completely vindicated.

The Marriages (Scotland) Bill, and the Registration of Births and Deaths (Scotland) Bill were postponed by the Lord Advocate for the present session. The House sat till half-past twelve o'clock, and advanced various bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Factories Bill, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill, and a number of private bills.

NEW BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

A curious incident occurred in regard to the bill for establishing a new bishopric in Manchester. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid upon the table what he imagined was the bill having this object in view.

Lord BROUGHAM took up the supposed bill, which consisted of sheets of blank paper, which the noble Marquis had, by mistake, laid upon the table, instead of the bill, and asked, "Is this the bill? (A laugh.) If so, there does not seem to be much in it!" (Much laughter.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE apologised for the mistake.

Lord CAMPBELL said, it was an historical fact that a certain Lord Chancellor had frequently laid sheets of blank paper before the House, under the impression that they were bills. (A laugh.)

Lord BROUGHAM replied, that, looking at the nature of some of the bills that passed their Lordships' House, he wished with all his heart that they had been nothing but blank sheets of paper. (Much laughter.)

The bill was then placed on the table, and read a first time.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The first part of the evening was occupied in a discussion upon the broad gauge clause of the Coventry, Banbury, and Oxford Junction Railway Bill, which was carried, on a division, by a majority of 35, the numbers being 105 to 70.

CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. BANKES, replied that it was his intention to move the further suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws until the 1st of March, but that he did not contemplate the adoption of an assize of bread.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT.—Mr. HORSMAN asked the Colonial Secretary if he would give the names of the three persons who, according to Sir J. Graham's statement, had made the accusations against Sir J. E. Wilmot, which accusations were the cause of the late hon. Baronet's removal from the Governorship of Van Diemen's Land.—Mr. HAWES said there was no official record of the accusations in the Colonial Office, and he did not know the names of the persons.—Mr. B. ESCOTT called on Sir J. Graham either to give the names of these persons or assign a reason for refusing to do so.—Sir J. GRAHAM replied that the names had been communicated to the present Sir E. Wilmot, who would, most probably, call on those persons for explanation. In the meantime it would not be fair to leave them exposed to public invective during twelve months, and, therefore, he would not give the names.

BONDING OF BRITISH SPIRITS.—Mr. MOFFATT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the existing regulations in reference to the bonding of British spirits in the United Kingdom, and to the rectification of British spirits for exportation.—While Mr. Moffatt was proceeding with his remarks in support of his motion, the House was "counted out," at half-past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

To day's sitting, as usual on Wednesdays, was a morning one.

RAILWAY BILLS.—Soon after the House had assembled, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought under notice the resolutions which had been agreed to by the Select Committee appointed to consider the most expedient course to be pursued in regard to the many Railway bills in progress. He explained that in this report the Committee had unanimously decided not to interfere, and stop compulsorily all railway bills for this session. It had likewise determined not to make a selection of those bills which were to be allowed to go on. It had, however, resolved to give the promoters of a railway bill the power of suspending further proceedings this session, with the option of commencing in the next session at the stage where a bill might now be suspended, the deposits being meanwhile returned to the depositors. It had also agreed upon a resolution, that in all present and future bills there should be a provision inserted for the prohibition of the payment of any interest or dividend out of capital. With respect to the application for powers to construct branches from, or extensions of, existing lines, the Committee required a subscription contract for three-fourths of such additional capital as might be necessary, and prohibited the payment out of former capital of deposits on any new application to Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated the nature of the resolutions of the Committee relative to the power of sale and lease of railroads, resolutions which provide that there shall be no power of sale or lease until the Railway Commissioners are satisfied that half the capital authorised to be raised has been actually expended. The Committee proposed further, that except for the execution of the original line, no company should be allowed to guarantee interest on additional capital to another company until the original line should be opened. The right hon. gentleman having thus stated the nature of the propositions of the Committee, moved the first resolution, empowering the promoters of such railway bills as were now in progress to suspend further proceedings upon them after the second reading or any subsequent stage which they might have reached, and, on certain conditions, to resume them at the same stage in a subsequent session.—Sir H. HALFORD objected to these resolutions being discussed at the time of private business, whereby the orders of the day would be superseded, and moved the adjournment of the debate.—This opposition led to a short conversation, and ultimately, at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was agreed that the debate should be adjourned until the following day (Thursday) at twelve o'clock.

THE HOSIERY MANUFACTURES BILL.—The House proceeded to discuss this Bill, which was opposed by Mr. MILNER GIBSON. A discussion took place, and the second reading was rejected by a majority of 20, the numbers being 77 to 57.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better ventilation of mines, and for the protection and preservation of the lives of persons employed in and about them.

At six o'clock, the House adjourned until twelve o'clock on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Representative Peers (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER, &c. BILL.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of this bill, and, in doing so, referred, in a few words, to the mistake that had been made in moving the first reading of the bill on Tuesday, and regretted that a joenlar remark then made upon the subject should have been published, tending, as it did, to make the proceedings of their Lordships

appear more irregular than they really were, which was quite unnecessary.—Lord MONTAGUE supported the bill. The bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.—The House met to-day at twelve o'clock, according to arrangement, to discuss the Railway resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The debate was of a desultory character. Some verbal amendments were agreed to, and others rejected. The Resolutions having been all carried, the House soon after two o'clock adjourned till five.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The House met again at that hour, when the following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Manchester, Buxton, and Midland Junction Railway Bill, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and Manchester and Lincoln Union Railway, and Chesterfield and Gainsborough Canal Amalgamation. Royston and Hitchin Railway (Sale or Lease.)

NEW MEMBER FOR CORK.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the county of Cork, in the room of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply, he should call the attention of the House to the accidents which occurred upon railways, and to the best means of guarding against these evils.

THE PRISONS BILL.—The remainder of the night was devoted to the adjourned discussion upon the question of going into Committee upon the Prisons Bill.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—On Monday, in No. 4, the preamble of the London and Blackwall Improvement was declared proved.—The preamble of the Gloucester and Stonehouse Junction was declared proved, in 18.—It was decided, in 35, that the preambles of the Liverpool and Newcastle Junction, of the Burnley Collieries Branch, and of the East Lancashire Deviations, were proved.

—On Tuesday, the preamble of the Leicester via Bedford to Hitchin, Northampton, and Huntingdon, was declared proved, in 17.—On Wednesday, in the Lords, the opposition to the Waterford, Wexford and Wicklow, having been withdrawn, the bill was passed.—The following other bills were passed in Lord Shaftesbury's Committee:—Cork and Bandon; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage; Midland Great Western of Ireland (Extension from Athlone to Galway); Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Direct.—The preambles of the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, and Northern Counties Union, were passed, in 38.—On Thursday, in Group 39, the Committee decided in favour of the preamble of the Clarence Railway and Leeds and Thirsk Amalgamation Bill.

In Group 46, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton (Union Canal and Caledonian Railway Junction), was not proved; and that the Caledonian (Edinburgh Station and Branches to Granton and to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway) was proved.—Yesterday, the House of Lords decided that the preamble of the Windsor, Staines, and South Western Railway (from Richmond to Windsor) had been proved.

IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL'S FUNERAL.—THE "YOUNG IRELAND PARTY."

The Council of the Irish Confederation met on Monday, William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Chairman stated that, having heard that Mr. O'Connell's family were desirous that the members of the Irish Confederation should not attend the funeral of Mr. O'Connell, he had thought it right to address the following letter to Mr. John O'Connell:—

My Dear O'Connell,—As I should be very reluctant to take any part in reference to the funeral of your lamented father which may not be acceptable to his family. I shall feel obliged if you would let me know whether it is their wish that those who dissented from the policy adopted by the Repeal Association during the last twelve months should attend the funeral. I should not have deemed it necessary to trouble you with this inquiry, if I had not learned that it is the impression of some of my friends that Mr. O'Connell's family desire that none of those who are called the "Young Ireland Party" should be present on the occasion.

I remain yours very faithfully,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
As our Council meets to-day at three o'clock, perhaps you will kindly forward an early reply. He regretted to say that he had received the following reply from Mr. Maurice O'Connell:—

Mr. Maurice O'Connell presents his compliments to Mr. Smith O'Brien, and begs to say that his brother, Mr. John O'Connell, having submitted to him Mr. Smith O'Brien's letter of this morning's date, it becomes his duty to inform him, that all arrangements for the funeral having been entrusted to the Glavin Cemetery Committee and the Rev. Dr. Milroy, the family leaves it entirely in their hands.

Mr. O'Brien stated that he did not desire to suggest any course to the Council in connection with this correspondence, as he thought that each member of the Confederation ought to act upon the occasion in accordance to his own sense of propriety; but, for his part, he inferred from Mr. O'Connell's letter, that it was the wish of the family that he should not attend the funeral.

THE WHEAT AND POTATO CROPS IN IRELAND.—The agricultural reports continue to be most favourable, as regards the grain crops of all kinds in Ireland, and an early corn harvest is anticipated in all quarters. Some of the accounts disagree upon the subject of the potato crop. On one side, allegations are made that the disease of last year has again appeared, and instances are mentioned where whole acres have been blighted; but, on the other, the most positive denials of the existence of the disease are published. Almost without exception, the Irish provincial journals state that the new potato crop presents a most healthy and luxuriant appearance, without the slightest symptom of the much-dreaded disease. It is quite probable that the potatoes in some localities are affected, but as yet not to any serious extent; and it may happen, as was the case last year, that a large portion of the early crop will escape altogether. The disease, if it exist, must have assumed a very modified form, and one much less rapid in destructiveness than that of last July. But, with regard to the wheat, oat, barley, and bere crops, there is a universal concurrence of opinion as to their satisfactory progress, and the prospect of an abundant yield.

ANOTHER MURDER IN LIMERICK.—Another brutal murder was perpetrated near Limerick on Sunday night. The victim was a steward to Dr. Wilkinson, and resided at Trough. In the dead of night the house was attacked by an armed party. Casey, the ill-fated man, sprang from his bed to resist their entrance, when they fired through the door and shot him in the heart. Casey's son pursued the murderers, one of whom was arrested. This murder was perpetrated within two miles of Limerick, and not far from the scene of the assassination of Mr. Watson a few weeks ago.

A RELIC OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—By the death of Mr. Nicholas Price, of Saintfield-house, in the county of Down, a pension of £1500 a year reverts to the Crown. This pension Mr. Price enjoyed since the period of the Union, as compensation for the extinction of the office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Irish House of Commons. The deceased was in the 97th year of his age, and was married to Lady Sarah Pratt, sister of the first Marquis of Camden, by whom he had one daughter, the wife of Major Blackwood, of Strangford, who now succeeds to the Saintfield estates.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S FETE TO THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AT CHISWICK.—The Duke of Devonshire gave a delightful fete on Tuesday, at his beautiful villa, the Palladium, near Chiswick, in honour of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The Grand Duke arrived shortly after three o'clock, accompanied by his Excellency Baron de Brunnow, and attended by a numerous suite. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, and the Prince and Princess of Lichtenstein, were among the visitors.

BANQUET AT THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.—His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Dietrichstein gave a grand banquet on Monday evening, at Chandos House, which was honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and a distinguished circle of the nobility.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Saturday, Sir John Rennie gave his second and closing conversation for the season. The attendance was very numerous and brilliant; the suite of rooms being crowded throughout the evening. Among the company we noticed the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Northampton, the Bishop of Norwich; and many of the leading engineers, architects, painters, and literati. There were several novelties among the models, which proved very attractive.

DINNER TO M. SOYER.—On Tuesday evening, a dinner was given at the London Tavern, to M. Soyer, by his friends, to mark the sense of his philanthropic and disinterested exertions for the relief of the poor in Ireland. There were about 150 guests present, Mr. E. Smith presiding, in the room of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, who was unable to attend. The *carte* of the dinner was characteristically excellent: among its novelties, the "Snedoise à la Jenny Lind" was in great request. After the customary loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the health of M. Soyer, who, in returning thanks for the honour, assured the company that, "at the present time, from 20,000 to 25,000 poor persons were being daily relieved, without the slightest confusion, from the central kitchen in Dublin: all the city depots were supplied with wholesome and nutritious food, bread included, and at a saving of above one penny per head per diem, compared with the old system of preparing food in the Unions." The musical arrangements were in good taste: there was some excellent singing by Mr. Genge, and Mr. F. Smith; and the entertainment passed off very delightfully.

THE RECENT POISONING CASES AT KENSAL-GREEN.—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Wakley, M.P., resumed and concluded his inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of James Hickman and his children, caused by partaking of a pudding with which a considerable quantity of white arsenic had become mixed. The particulars appeared in our paper last week. The inquiry took place at the Portobello Arms, Kensal-green. Three medical gentlemen clearly proved that the deaths were occasioned by poison. Harriet Hickman, wife of the deceased man, detailed the circumstances connected with the mixing up of the arsenic in the pudding, in the manner already stated. Caroline Bonamy (Mrs. Hickman's sister) deposed that she was a servant, but that having left her situation on the Tuesday previous to the occurrence of the sad event, she went to reside with the Hickmans. She assisted her sister in making the pudding, and while doing so observed that the small quantity of what she thought flour taken from the bag was much whiter than the other, and intended mentioning the fact to her sister, but it escaped her memory. The Coroner went through the evidence, expressing his conviction that the deaths of Hickman and his family were caused by the arsenic, which had thoughtlessly been left about; but that Mrs. Hickman and Caroline Bonamy were totally ignorant of its nature when they mixed it up with the flour of which the pudding was composed. The Jury unhesitatingly returned a verdict to that effect.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN EARDLEY EARDLEY WILMOT, BART., OF BERKSWELL HALL, CO. WARWICK.

The death of this gentleman, subduing all private and party animosity, has called forth an universal expression of regret. The melancholy event occurred at Hobart Town, on the 3rd February.

Sir Eardley, only son of John Wilmot, Esq., of Berkswell Hall, a Master in Chancery, and grandson of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knight, a celebrated lawyer, at one time Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, represented a branch of the ancient Derbyshire family of Wilmot, of Chaddesden, and derived, in the female line, from the Eardleys, of Eardley, in Staffordshire.

He was born 21st February, 1783, and married twice. By his first wife, Elizabeth Emma, daughter of C. H. Parry, M.D., of Bath, he leaves a large family, of which the eldest son is the present Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart. By his second wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Chester, of Bush Hall, Herts, Sir Eardley also had issue. From 1832 to 1843 he sat in Parliament for Warwickshire, but retired in the latter year, on being appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land. The duties of that office he performed until 1846, when he was superseded by Charles Joseph Latrobe, Esq. Previously to his departure from England, the late Baronet had acted as a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and was for several years the able and respected Chairman of the Quarter Sessions. The recent debate in the House of Commons explains fully the particulars of Sir Eardley Wilmot's recal from his Government.

SIR WILLIAM FITZGERALD, BART., OF NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS.

SIR WILLIAM FITZGERALD died at his residence in Dublin, on the 30th ult. He was son of Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., of Carrygoran, M.P. for the county of Clare, to whom Col. Augustine Fitzgerald, of Silver Grove, left a considerable portion of his large property; and succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1834, at the decease of his brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Augustine Fitzgerald.

Sir William married, in 1805, Emilia-Cumming, youngest daughter of William Veale, Esq., of Trevayler, in Cornwall, and niece of Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, Bart., by whom he has left issue, three sons—the eldest, Sir Edward Fitzgerald, the present Baronet; and one daughter, Emilia Mary, wife of the Hon. James Butler, 5th son of Lord Dounbyne.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

EMMANUEL, COUNT DE GROUCHY, a Marshal of France, was born at Paris, on the 23rd October, 1766. He was the scion of a noble family, and commenced his military career, under the old regime, in 1781. In 1786, he was a Lieutenant in the Scotch Company of the King's Guards. On the breaking out of the Revolution, Grouchy adopted the popular side, and soon became known as a leading warrior of the Republic. He rapidly rose to the rank of a General of Division; and, from that period of elevation, in 1794, until 1815, he was in continual and eminent active employment. He was wounded in the arm at the engagement of Soumieres, near Nantes; at the famous battle of Novi, where Suvarrow beat the French, he received fourteen wounds, and yet sustained the safe retreat of the Republican army. In December, 1796, nearly three years prior to his fame at Novi, General Grouchy acted as second in command to Hoche, in the celebrated attempt of the French upon Ireland. The fleet of the Republic on that occasion contained 25,000 men, but the main portion of it was dispersed by a storm. Seventeen vessels, however, with 10,000 men, anchored in Bantry Bay; and had the troops landed, Ireland, which was badly prepared for defence, would have been placed in imminent danger. Grouchy, unwilling to act in the absence of his superior officer Hoche, who was with the other ships, hesitated to avail himself of the opportunity, and, by sailing back, may be said to have saved the sister island. This fact is the more particularly singular, when it is considered that, nearly twenty years afterwards, similar hesitation on the part of the same general secured to the English the victory of Waterloo. In 1803, Grouchy was Governor of Madrid, and he was high in military power until the memorable month of June, 1815, when he held the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the French cavalry. His conduct at Waterloo, to which we have alluded, has been so frequently and so differently represented, and so much commented upon, that it is unnecessary to enter upon it here: suffice it to say, that the general belief now is that his fatal error during the battle arose, not from intention, but from an unhappy indecision. Grouchy was suspended on the 24th of July, 1815; and was restored to his rank in 1820; and, in 1825, received an annual pension of 12,000 francs. He was made a Marshal of France on the 19th of November, 1831. He latterly lived in strict retirement. His death occurred at St. Etienne on the 29th ult., in the eighty-second year of his age.

THE MARQUISE DE SOMMERY.

MADAME LA MARQUISE DE SOMMERY, born Riquet de Caraman—the last of eight brothers and sisters, all of whom had to bear the storm of the French Revolution, its prisons, exile, wars, and other trials, yet all of whom reached an advanced age—departed this life, at Bath, on the 22nd of May, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

She was born on the 28th of October, 1768; and was married to the late Marquis de Sommery in 1786. She was one amongst the last presentations at Versailles, during the splendour, pomp, and ceremony of the ancient Court, and attracted the admiration of all by her grace and beauty; but these personal advantages, added to others which she possessed, had no power to seduce her heart; misfortune soon taught her to despise the flattering illusions of this world, and she gave herself up without reserve to sentiments of piety and religion, and to the fulfilment of affections and duties, from which nothing could withdraw her attention. She became the mother of fourteen children, of whom only six survive. During the trials of emigration she displayed heroic acts of devotedness, experienced all the severe privations of exile, and bore all with astonishing firmness and submission. Her religious and political convictions, joined to a sacred veneration for the memory of her cherished husband, who died in Bath in 1814, all concurred to induce her to fix her residence in England, where she sought refuge in the year 1795, after having passed a few years in Germany. It was by these considerations that she felt herself called upon to make the sacrifice of family interests (interests, nevertheless, most dear to her), and she never more saw her native land.

BIRTHS.

At Edinburgh, the Lady Anne Charteris, of a son.—The lady of Alexander John Sutherland, M.D., of a son.—At the Vicarage, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. George Hamilton, of a daughter.—April 21st, at Poona, East India, the lady of John Biggs, Esq., H.M. 8th (King's) Regiment, of a daughter.—At Kendal, the lady of Robert Braithwaite, Esq., of a daughter.—On the 16th inst., at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, the lady of Alfred Arkwright, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Paris, Henry R. Steven, to Florence Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Charles Shannon, Esq.—On the 2nd inst., R. T. G. Gibbon Moynihan, Esq., to Janet Phillips, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Col. Bury, B. N. L.—At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Thomas Adolphus Boynton, Esq., M.D., to Augusta Marianne, only daughter of the late Francis Swinfen, Esq.—At St. Helier's Church, Jersey, James Cochrane, Esq., of her Majesty's 15th Regiment, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Gibson Brower, Esq.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, John Warrander Dalrymple, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late James Paton, Esq.—At Pinello, George Remington, Esq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of William Arnold, Esq.—At Warwick, the Rev. Charles W. Lander, to Caroline, youngest daughter of William Stanton, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Castle-green, Ludlow, aged eighty-four, George Hodges, Esq.—At Kensington, George White, Esq.—On the 2nd inst., aged sixty-seven, Douglas Campbell, Esq., M.D., half-pay surgeon, Royal Artillery, at Boulogne-sur-mer.—At Valleyfield, Perthshire, Lady Baird Preston, widow of General the Right Hon. Sir David Baird, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.—On the 2nd inst., Henry Elton, Esq., of Deptford.—At Newark, Nottinghamshire, John Stephenson, Esq., in the 81st year of his age.—At Chipping Barnet, in the 75th year of his age, Mrs. Maria Ann Barr, relict of the Rev. William Barr, B.D.—At No. 14, Balliol-street, Louisa, widow of the late C. Clarence, Esq., aged 83.—At Overbury, Worcestershire, in the 83rd year of her age, Jane Eyston, widow of the late Basil Eyston, Esq.—At Liverpool, Harriet Margaret, the wife of T. A. Curtis, Esq.—At Totnes, Devon, May 21, Arthur Dalrymple, the fourth and infant son of Thomas Dalrymple Buckle, Esq.—At Hammer-smith, aged seventy, Miss Anna Patterson.—At Holloway, John Lawson, Esq.—At Home! Hempstead, Mrs. Cooper, in her ninety-first year.—On Tuesday, the 8th inst., in Woburn-square, Cabot Roope, Esq., late of Oporto, aged seventy.—At East Dulwich, Timothy Thomas, Esq.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It seems to be now pretty well settled that the Session of Parliament will terminate before the second week in July, and that the dissolution will immediately follow, should no unforeseen circumstance arise to render its postponement necessary.

The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Humane Society, in the room of the late Duke of Northumberland.

A letter from Rome, of the 25th ult., says:—"Cardinal Micara, Dean of the Sacred College, died at five o'clock yesterday evening, at the age of 72. This Cardinal always showed himself the enemy of the Jesuits."

Last week, the new harbour and docks at Stranton, near Hartlepool, were opened. They will afford shelter to vessels on this dangerous part of the coast, and, at the same time, give facilities to commerce.

We read in a letter from Munich of the 27th ult.:—"There has just been stolen from our museum a painting by the celebrated Dutch painter Mieris, who died in 1681. It was the portrait of the artist himself, and the only production of Mieris possessed by the Bavarian Museum."

The Directors of the Leeds Railway Company are now engaged in establishing a line of telegraphic communication between Manchester and Leeds. Already the communication between Manchester and Rochdale is complete, and the powers of the telegraph were tested for the first time last week.

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Naples and Prussia, acting in the name of the Zollverein, which was concluded the 27th January last, has just been ratified. It establishes perfect reciprocity, and enacts, first, that merchandise and products coming from Prussia and the States of the Zollverein, shall pay 10 per cent. less than the merchandise and products coming from other states now pay according to the Neapolitan tariff.

The *Reforme* states that M. Ratier, a farmer near Poitiers, has completely succeeded in preserving his potato crop from the prevailing malady by placing a handful of common salt on each portion of seed. A similar experiment has been tried at Thanet, in the department of the Upper Rhine, with equal success, by M. Willen, a chymist.

A Mr. Lillibridge, of New York, has discovered a method of making ice cream by steam. He proposes to cool the parched throats of the people at half the former rates.

Letters from Italy state that the principal chiefs of the thirty-three provinces of the community of Capuchins have been convoked at Rome for the election of a General of the Order. It is the first time for seventy years that the chiefs of this religious community have been called together. Among the countries represented are France, Ireland, Belgium, Bavaria, Austria, the Tyrol, and Switzerland.

The German States, it is said, have resolved on some important postage reforms. Letters are to be sent by the most direct routes, and the postage is to be uniform, and as low as possible.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the high-level bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle, is to be performed shortly by the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of the Fraternity of Freemasons.

The continental journals announce a decline in the prices of wheat and bread in various places. At Colmar, Mulhouse, Rouffach, Sout, Belfort, Strasbourg, Besançon, and various towns on the French frontier, there had been a general fall of from 4 to 7 francs within a week. Letters from Frankfurt say, that within eight days wheat has fallen in that market from 26 florins to 15 florins per matt.

The broad gauge extension from Gloucester to Cheltenham, it is said, will be opened before the expiration of the present month.

A letter from China, says the *Breton* of Nantes, has been received in that town, stating that several captains of French, English, and American vessels have had audiences of the Emperor of Japan, soliciting the opening of his ports to the commerce of their respective countries.

Last week the branch from the Drogheda Railway leading to Howth, now completed to the harbour, was opened for traffic throughout.

It appears from an official account that the gross revenue of the Post-office, arising from every source whatsoever, for the year ended 5th January, 1847, was £2,004,007 15s. 1d. Deducting the amount of foreign and colonial postage for that year, the total revenue was £1,379,219 2s. 10d. The total number of letters to and from all places beyond seas for the year 1846, was 8,640,456; the total number of newspapers, ditto, ditto, 2,698,376; and the total amount of postage for the same, £624,788 12s. 3d.

A Parliamentary paper shows that the total quantities of wheat returned by the inspectors of corn returns as brought to market amounted, in the month of January, to 671,198 qrs.; in February, to 391,946 qrs.; in March, to 454,224 qrs.; and in April, to 316,996 qrs. The gross total quantity brought to market in the year 1846 amounted to 5,958,957 qrs.

The Dublin papers announce the death of Dr. Litton, Professor of Botany to the Royal Dublin Society.

The inhabitants of Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, the birthplace of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, will give a grand banquet in honour of the gallant officer on the 1st of next month.

The Hampden Estate, celebrated as having been the residence of John Hampden, and where his remains are deposited, is once more in the market. The property, it will be recollected, was purchased some time since from the Earl of Buckinghamshire by Lord Harry Vane.

The *Prussian Gazette* states that an accident occurred on May 27, on the railway from Warsaw to Czenstochowa, by which five persons out of sixty were killed, four others were severely wounded, and eight slightly. The accident was occasioned by the train going off the rails.

The Rev. George Millers, Minor Canon of Ely, has just succeeded, under will, to the large real and personal estates of Miss Frances E. Millers, of Duddon Grove, Cumberland. The personal property is estimated at £60,000. A bequest of £2000 to Buckman Brow School is the only other bequest.

The vessel *Socrates* has just brought from Calcutta, besides 6408 bags of rice in the lusk (now free of duty), 50 bags of wheat. This is a novel importation from the East Indies.

Very favourable accounts have been received from Barbadoes. The advices, which extend to the 6th of May, represent the weather as beautiful; the yield of the crop exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine.

At the sitting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Helsingfors (Finland), held on May 21, M. Nordenskjöld, one of the members, presented a new kind of stone, which he discovered near the gold-washing establishment of Nijnei-Taghlsk (Russia). It is like a diamond in appearance, but of less specific gravity. M. Nordenskjöld has given it the name of diamondoid.

M. Devarenne, a founder, at Berlin, recently received an order from Helsingfors, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, to cast in zinc, for the Cathedral of that city, colossal statues of the twelve Apostles, after those sculptured in marble by Thorwaldsen for the Church of our Lady at Copenhagen. Six of them have been cast. They are the largest works in zinc ever executed, and are finished in a style of excellence that has obtained great admiration.

A Cumberland paper gives a list of 40 individuals interred at Cockermouth Church between the 1st of January, 1846, and the 1st of June, 1847—a period of 17 months, whose united ages amount to three thousand two hundred and ninety-one years! being an average of more than four score years each.

There have of late been an astonishing number of fires in Silesia. The most destructive was in the large village of Branitz, where more than 230 houses were destroyed and three persons burnt to death.

The Spanish Government issued on the 2nd a decree relative to the coinage, by which it is enacted that the monetary unit is to be the real, but that there shall be pieces in gold of the value of 100 reals (25*fr.*), to be called *Isabinos* or *centens*; in silver of the value of ten reals, to be called the half-plastre or *decen*; and in copper the one-tenth of a real. There are also to be struck off silver pieces of twenty, four, and two reals, and copper pieces of five and two-tenths.

During the last Session, the House of Commons sat 140 days, and there were 76 divisions on public matters, 61 before, and 15 after midnight.

A Mr. S. B. Rodgers, of Nantyglo, has published a pamphlet on the practicability of constructing 10,000 miles of railway through Europe and Asia, and thus connecting London and Paris with Canton and our East India possessions, and all the great cities and provinces on its route. The route proposed is by Paris, Munich, Vienna, Belgrade, and Constantinople; thence through Syria, Persia, Beeloochistan, and Scinde, to Oodipoor, Calcutta, through the Birman Empire, and the north part of Cochin China, to Canton.

Accounts from Badajoz of the 30th ult. mention that the division of the Spanish army stationed on that part of the Portuguese frontier was to occupy Yelves and Estremos, and to lay siege to Evora, which was garrisoned by the insurgents. Another division was to enter Portugal from Andalusia, and operate in the Algarves. Little or no resistance was expected.

From Hayti we learn that the Haytien barque *Le President*, was blown up on the 23d of April, whilst she was engaged in firing minute guns in celebrating mass for the repose of the soul of President Guiriere, who died two years ago. A time she was blown up, there were eighty convicts in chains on board, in the hold, who all perished. The accident occurred from a spark lighting on the powder, which was placed on the deck to be dried.

Some arrivals of peas have taken place from France, which, as a raw vegetable, are free of duty; and arriving at this early period, before the home crop has become sufficiently abundant to be very cheap, have no doubt met with a ready market.

A writer in the *Morning Herald* gives an interesting account of the speed attained at different periods on the Great Western Railway. For instance, on the 25th of May, the Great Western locomotive, with a train of seventy tons, performed part of the distance at the rate of upwards of seventy miles an hour. On the following day, the Iron Duke proceeded, with a train of fifty tons, at the average speed of forty-four miles per hour.

The number of passengers between England and Boulogne, during the week ending the 6th of June, was 1577, of which 792 went to and 785 came from Boulogne. The number of passengers to and from Calais, was 311, being 102 less than the corresponding week last year.

We this week present our readers with a fac-simile of an interesting group, taken, a few days since, at the Polytechnic Institution, by Mr. Beard's patent photographic process.

The features of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine will be immediately recognised: the other three individuals composing the group are Admiral Lütke, the celebrated Russian circumnavigator; Conseller d'Etat Haurowitch; and the Baron Friedrichs; all of whom are attached to the person of the Prince.

THE GRAND DUKE,

who is now so zealously employed in making himself acquainted with our institutions, arts, and manufactures, has been trained to the very best account by his Mentor and friend, Admiral Lütke, under whose orders the young Prince has been serving, and has acquired the rank of "Post-captain in the Russian navy." As such he subscribed himself, a few days since, when he visited the model-room of the Admiralty, at Somerset-House. He is "Titular Grand Admiral" of the Imperial fleet.

ADMIRAL LÜTKE

is Adjutant-General to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and is the famous circumnavigator of the globe, who has added so much to our geographical knowledge by his discoveries in the North Pacific, &c. The expedition which the gallant Admiral commanded, consisted of two Russian sloops of war, the *Moller* and the *Semarin*, and left St. Petersburg in 1827. The result of the researches made during the absence of the expedition was published by the gallant Admiral on his return in Russ, was subsequently translated into French, and has since become a naval text-book.

Admiral Lütke is one of the most distinguished Academicians of St. Petersburg, and a great patron of science and literature. He is himself well known as an author, and his "Memoirs on the Tides" are of the same high order as those of our most eminent mathematicians. He has long been one of the honorary members of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The gallant Admiral was likewise the first who made a correct hydrographical survey of the White Sea; and since the recent creation of a Geographical Society at St. Petersburg, Admiral Lütke, in his capacity of Vice-President of the Society, and under the auspices of the Grand Duke Constantine has shown much zeal in extending geographical knowledge of his own country, as well as that of the countries bordering on the vast Empire of Russia.

Admiral Lütke was appointed tutor to the Grand Duke on his return to Russia, after having completed the circuit of the globe: his Imperial Highness was then only five years old; and the Admiral has since continued to superintend and direct the education of the young Prince.

BARON FRIEDRICKS

ranks as a Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy, and is about the same age as the Grand Duke; he has been associated with his Imperial Highness as companion for some years past. He is the son of Baron Friedrichs the elder, who is one of the Equerries to the Emperor; and his mother is one of the principal Ladies of the Empress' Court.

M. DE HAUROWITCH,

a physician of eminence, was appointed to the person of the Prince about the same time as Admiral Lütke, and has since continued to attend his Imperial Highness during his travels.

The Imperial party will, we learn, remain in London about a fortnight, and then travel through the interior of England into Scotland.



HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA, ADMIRAL LUTKE, M. HAUROWITCH, AND BARON FRIEDRICKS.
FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE, BY MR. BEARD.

Though less in stature, and only in his twentieth year, the Grand Duke is, as the Scotch say, "his father's own son," frank, manly, intelligent, and courteous. He has certainly made himself very popular with all, and everywhere, in the very short space of time during which he has been amongst us.

In the illustration, nearly in the centre, is seated the Grand Duke, with Admiral Lütke on his right. Leaning on the Admiral's chair is Baron Friedrichs; and, on his left, Dr. Haurowitch.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

By the Ministerial measure now in progress through Parliament, it is proposed

entirely to abolish the punishment of Transportation, of which Norfolk Island was, until lately, a sort of experimental ground for a new system of convict discipline, which, while carrying out the punishment inflicted by the law, should lead to reformation of the criminals. Detention in the Island was the first of the five stages through which a convict had to pass on arriving at the colonies. This stage applied to all sentences of transportation for life, and to the more aggravated cases of convicts sentenced for any term not less than fifteen years. Four years were fixed as the longest, and two years as the shortest period of detention in Norfolk Island.

The new system adopted here appears to have so signally failed; and the state of things existing there during last year presented "so much guilt, wretchedness, and mismanagement;" that, in September last, Earl Grey instructed the Governor of New South Wales, with the least possible delay, to break up the establishment at Norfolk Island, and to withdraw the whole population of that settlement to Tasmania's Peninsula. This removal has been effected; there being left upon the Island only a sufficient establishment to take charge of the buildings.

Norfolk Island, situated in the 29th parallel of south latitude, is about 1500 miles north-easterly from Van Diemen's Land, and contains about 9000 acres in superficial extent. There are but two seasons—summer and winter; the former occasionally oppressively hot, and the latter characterised by heavy rains and strong winds.

The Island has not a river, but springs are found in various directions. The country is extremely picturesque, and very beautiful; the surface preserves a general level of about 300 or 400 feet, broken into rather steep valleys. At the west part, Mount Pitt rises to the height of about 2000 feet. The timber-trees are abundant and highly ornamental; the elegant Norfolk Island pine prevailing. Lemon, lime, and guava trees abound throughout the Island, as if indigenous; as also, the Cape gooseberry and c-stor oil plant. There are, likewise, produced on the Island, oranges, grapes, figs, bananas, peaches, pomegranates, melons, and pine-apples; the coffee-tree is grown, as are, also, barley and oats; but the growth of Indian corn or maize has been unsuccessful.

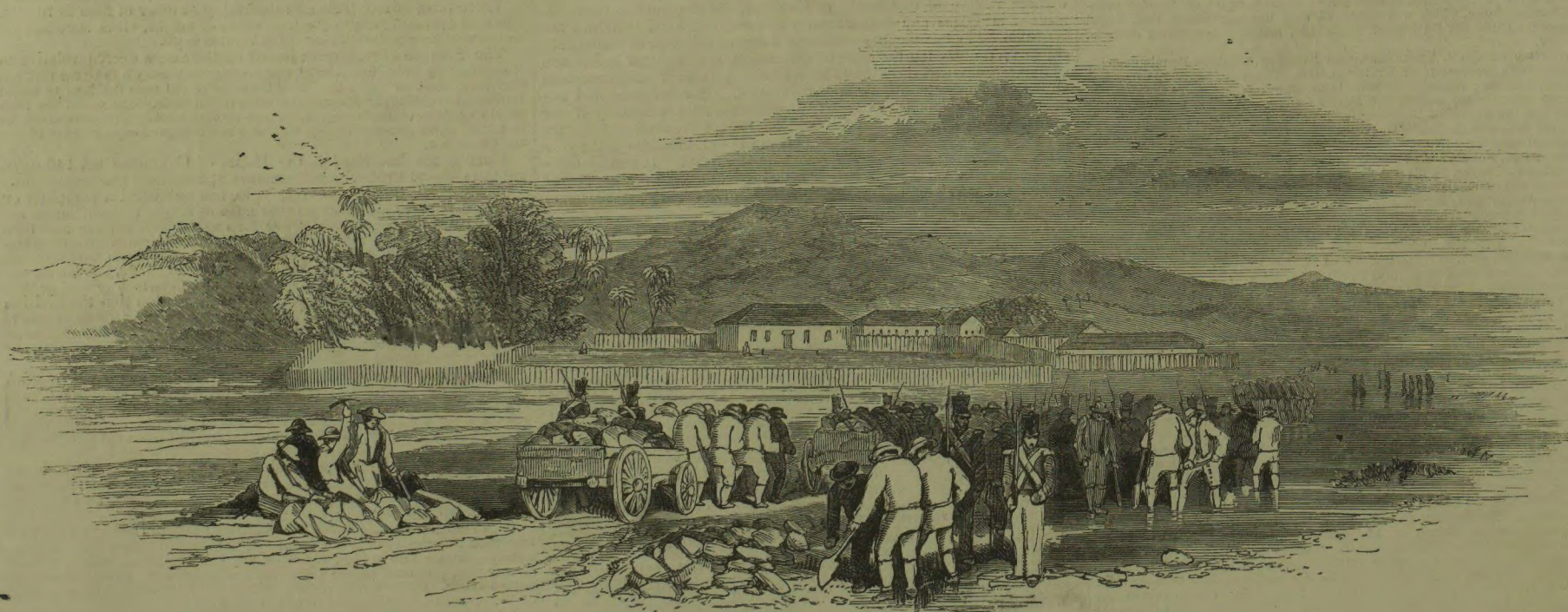
About a year since, there were nearly 2000 convicts, of whom 523 were from Van Diemen's Land, or New South Wales, labouring under second or more convictions; the remainder (1425) arrived direct from England. These men were located at three stations on the Island. The principal settlement, or "King's Town," is situated on the south side of the Island, facing the sea, on the shore of Sydney Bay, and a little above the level of the sea. Opposite to it are Nepean and Phillip Islands; the former a barren rock, about a mile to the east; the latter to the south, about six miles distant, partially wooded, and presenting a bold headland to the southward.

The principal buildings at the settlement are the prisoners' barracks, in which they slept; the lumber-yard, in which they mended; the hospitals; and the gaols, old and new. The prisoners worked in gangs under convict sub-overseers, in the manner shown in the illustration.

As the soil of Norfolk Island is very fertile, a British settlement was formed there in 1789, from Sydney; but, although the grain sown produced abundant crops, and potatoes and other vegetables succeeded, and although the climate was very favourable to the health of the settlers, and the water good, it was abandoned some years afterwards, on account of the difficulty of landing.

ANTIQUITIES AT EXETER.—The following antiquities were found at Exeter, during the last week. In Gandy-street, at the depth of fifteen feet, a small Roman calix, or cup of Samian ware, inscribed "MIV. IVAQ Mance Pavti" in the bottom. A quantity of bones of men and animals was found on the same spot; also, a Jetton, or Nuremberg token; on one side, the Reichsapfel or Imperial globe; on the other, "Gottes-Gaben sol Man Lob," ("God's gifts should man praise"). At Heavitree, a copper coin of West Friesland, with its arms—viz., two Lions, on, date 1630. In the cemetery, a coin of the second brass of Domitian, "COS. XII. GENS. FERR." somewhat defaced; and an Exeter token, of the first year of Cromwell's protectorate, "JOHN DAGGE, of Exon, 1693," on one side, with a lion passant guardant; on the other, "I. D. A." in a circle, well preserved.

DINNER AT BEAUFORT HOUSE.—The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort gave a grand dinner party at Beaufort House, on Monday night, to the Prince and Princess Lichtenstein, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Honourable W. Bagot, Honourable F. Leveson, Dr. Quin, Mr. E. St. John Mildmay, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, and the Marquis of Worcester.



NORFOLK ISLAND.—THE CONVICT SYSTEM.



NEW LANDING STAGE ST. GEORGE'S PIER, LIVERPOOL.

NEW LANDING STAGE, LIVERPOOL.

This stupendous work has just been completed at Liverpool, for the convenience of the public; it was launched on the 31st ult., from the dock in which it was built, and then took up its station for permanent use opposite the George's Pier Head. The stage was towed to her moorings by seven steamers; and on its leaving the dock works there was long and loud cheering among the workmen; and the piers were also crowded with spectators, from the Clarence to the Albert Dock.

The figure of the upper surface of the Landing Stage is very nearly that of a ship's deck, with a bow at each end. The length of the Stage is 508 feet, and its width all over 82 feet. The flooring consists of 5-inch planks, of the best pitch pine, such as is used for the same purpose in a first-rate line-of-battle ship. The planks are secured with patent compressed tree-nails, and are made perfectly tight by caulking; and, to prevent the lodgment of water, the surface is made to slope gently towards the edges. From the edge inwards, for a breadth of 16 feet, the planks are laid longitudinally, or parallel with the sides of the stage; after that, for a breadth of 18 feet, they are laid diagonally; down the centre, they again run longitudinally, and in the same order between the centre and the opposite side. Thus, much additional strength is gained, by increasing the power of resisting the shock of a vessel or other body coming in contact with the sides of the Stage.

The edges are not protected by any bulwarks or chains, as they might interfere with the passage. Massive oaken stanchions, a foot square, and secured on the inside by strong iron knees, encircle the deck, at intervals of ten feet, with low mooring-posts in the intermediate spaces, well strapped to the deck. Near each bow are four longitudinal timbers, thirty-five feet in length, to serve as mooring-bits, and bearing evidence of a capacity for sustaining the utmost strain to which the mooring-chains may be subjected.

The flooring rests upon a double tier of barks firmly strapped together, making the entire depth of the wood-work 3½ feet. Underneath, running transversely with this substantial platform, are 39 iron pontoons, flat on the upper surface, on which the timbers rest, and cylindrical on the lower, so as to offer the smallest amount of obstruction to the flow of the tide beneath. The length of the pontoons corresponds, of course, with the breadth of the flooring; except when the latter tapers off towards the ends, they are 80 feet long, by 10 feet in width, and 6 in depth. These pontoons are connected with the wood-work by iron straps, and they can be entered by man-holes from the deck, for the purpose of being examined and repaired.

The connexion between the Landing Stage and the Pier will be by means of two iron bridges, which are now in course of construction by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the Stage. The length of these bridges will be 150 feet, and the width 17 feet: one for ascending, and the other for descending.

The pontoons will always be in deep water, so that steamers will be able to come alongside in any state of the tide. The area of the deck is 4467 square yards, or nearly an acre. The tonnage, by carpenters' measurement, is 16,000 tons; upon the centre area of the deck, 40,000 persons could find standing-room. There are 40,000 cubic feet of timber in the Stage. And, in the construction of the pontoons, from six to seven hundred tons of iron have been used. The draught of water is two feet ten inches, but it will be over three feet when at its proper bearings, a draught which will require a superincumbent weight of 2500 tons. The entire depth is eleven feet—namely, pontoons 6 feet, and deck 5 feet. The cost of the Stage will be upwards of £50,000, and the working of it £1500 per annum, irrespective of repairs. A lighthouse, with powerful reflectors, is erected at each end of the Stage.

We have, by aid of a Liverpool paper, been thus minute in detailing the construction of this stupendous Stage, from a persuasion of the great importance of

the work. Some doubt has been expressed as to the possibility of the Stage sustaining a gale of wind, and a heavy sea; others doubt the holding power of the anchors. These are matters which, however, can only be tested by time. We believe this new structure to be unmatched for its colossal proportions—and the cheapness of the work—considering its strength and magnitude.

FIRE AT MESSRS. MAUDSLAY AND FIELD'S, THE ENGINEERS.

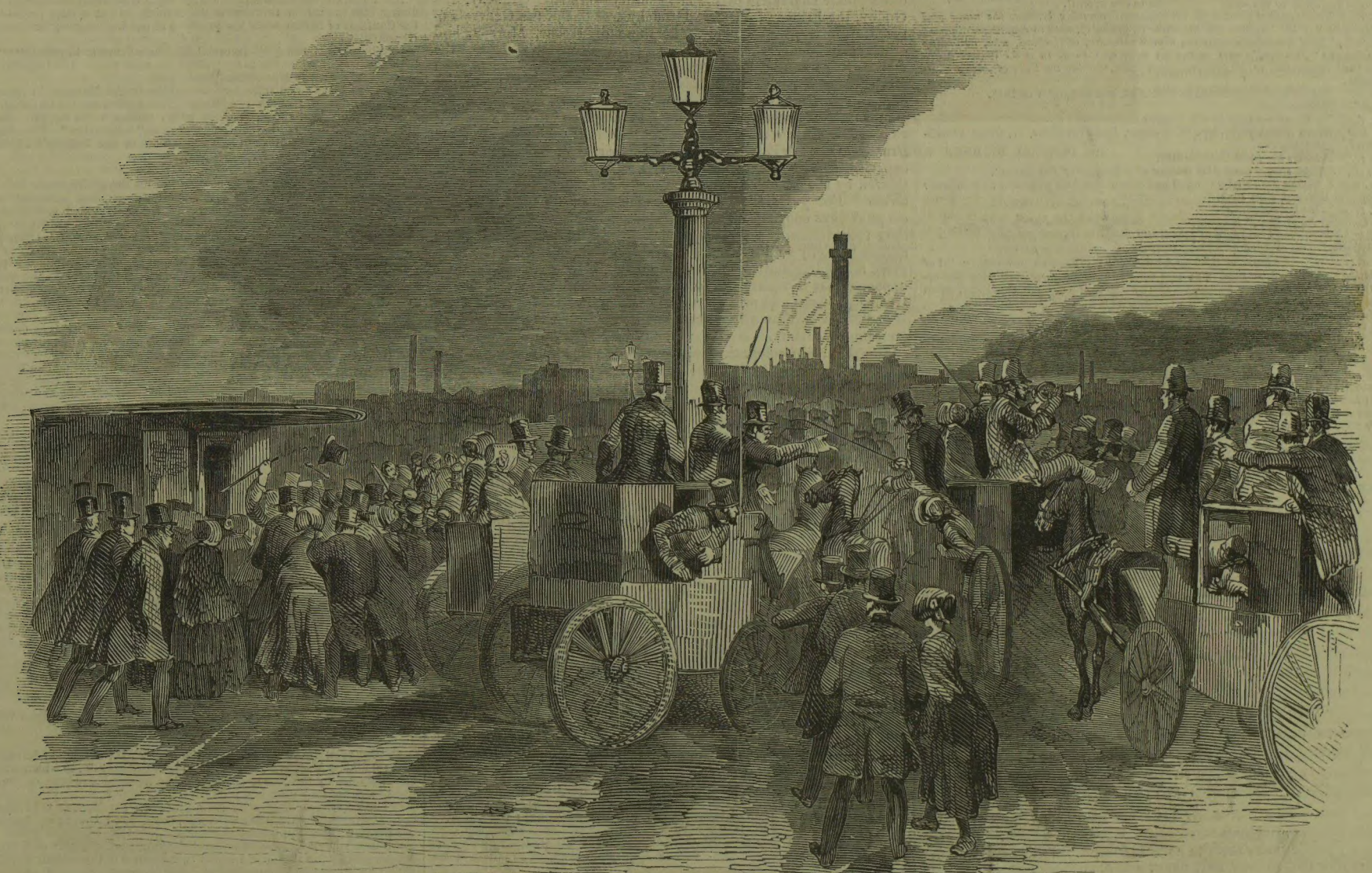
In part of our impression last week, we stated that about one o'clock on Saturday morning a fire occurred on the extensive premises of Messrs. Maudslay and Field, the engineers, in the Westminster-road. The flames had a terrific appearance, and were seen for miles. There was such a small supply of water that the fire could not be extinguished for some hours.

Some exaggerated accounts have appeared of the extent of the damage, but Mr. W. Rogers, the architect, of Lambeth, who has surveyed the premises, states that not a fifth portion of the premises was destroyed. He adds that the damage has been confined, with little exception, to the carpenters' shops, pattern store, vice lofts, &c.

The fire originated in the carpenters' shops, which are situate in the eastern extremity of the building; thence it spread with great rapidity to the pattern lofts on one side, and to the boiler shops on the other.

The great loss to the firm is the total destruction of the pattern lofts, with their valuable contents. Here were stowed away the patterns of various castings—some of the most valuable and intricate description—made during the last 20 years.

The boiler shops and forge shops have also suffered very much, the former being unroofed, and all the inflammable matter contained therein entirely consumed. This portion of the factory, however, fortunately contained, no tools or



THE FIRE AT MESSRS. MAUDSLAY AND FIELD'S, SKETCHED FROM WATERLOO-BRIDGE.

machinery which cannot be replaced in a few weeks, and but a brief stoppage of the works will ensue.

The factory and premises are insured in the Sun Fire Office on a policy of £16,900. Even this large amount will fall infinitely short of Messrs. Maudslays' loss, to say nothing of the inconveniences which must ensue from the temporary stoppage of even a portion of the works. Some idea of their extent may be formed from the fact that upwards of one thousand workmen were employed on the premises yesterday week.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 13.—Second Sunday after Trinity.—New Moon at 0h. 52m. in the morning.

MONDAY, 14.—The Length of the Day is 16h. 30m., and it has increased 8h. 45m. since the Shortest Day.

TUESDAY, 15.—Venus sets at 11h. 0m. p.m., near the N.W. by N. point of the horizon.

WEDNESDAY, 16.—Mars rises at 0h. 35m. a.m., near the East point of the horizon.

THURSDAY, 17.—St. Alban.—Saturn rises at 11h. 56m. p.m., near the East point of the horizon.

FRIDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo.

SATURDAY, 19.—The Sun rises at 3h. 44m., is due East at 7h. 17m., and sets at 8h. 18m.

The planet Venus will shine brilliantly between the times of sunset and her setting herself. The planets Saturn and Mars are near each other, and rise nearly due East about midnight.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 53	2 20	2 42	3 0	3 25	3 45	4 5
4 5	4 25	4 44	5 3	5 25	5 45	6 5
3 53	3 20	3 42	3 0	3 25	3 45	4 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. S."—We engraved, in our Journal, so long ago as Oct. 11, 1845, (No. 180) the first Portrait of Mlle. Jenny Lind that appeared in this country.

"J. B. R."—Burke's "Peerage," Fleming and Tibbins's "Grand Dictionnaire."

"A Subscriber," Burton.—We hope the Grain Hoarders in our Correspondent's neighbourhood will be disappointed.

"G. S. N."—"Afraid" is a participial adjective.

"T. W."—Ramsgate.—The first is a led horse.

"A Parisian Admirer."—Guernsey.—Shibboleth signifies cant.

"Anaxetas," North Wales.—Probably, an application to a Colonial house in the City may succeed.

"T." is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.

"E. R. A."—Kennington.—The parties are not related.

"S. P. E."—Italian and Spanish.

"P. B."—Apply for the certificate.

"H. V."—Stockport, will, perhaps, favour us with the Engraving and descriptive details.

THE SOUTHAMPTON AND DORCHESTER RAILWAY was opened for traffic on the 1st instant. Our information, last week, was derived from a Southampton newspaper.

"A Correspondent" who inquires what it will cost to send "a box" to China should apply for a graduated Scale of Charges at the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Temporary Parcel Office, No. 44, St. Mary Axe. A box, one cubic foot measurement, will be taken to China for £1; ten shillings per cent. (payable to the Egyptian Government) on every article above £5 being added to the rate.

"Worcester."—"R. G. H." Dartmouth, maintains that "Archipelago" is not a corruption of "Ægeopelago;" but derived from Ἀρχή, principatus, and πηλαγός, mare, "a Government in the Sea." "R. G. H." also informs our Correspondent "Φιλοσοφός," that philosophos, in Greek, is spelt with an ó, (omikron,) not ω, (omega,) in the last syllable.

"Llewelyn."—Hemingway's "Panorama of North Wales" is a good work of its class.

"W. R. T."—See the "Mechanic's Magazine."

"A Recent Speculator" will find the fullest details of "the Hop Trade" in the Mark Lane Express, and in the Kentish newspapers.

"E. A. A."—Hyperion was the son of Cæus and Terra; he married Thia, by whom he had Sol, Luna, and Aurora. Hence, his name is frequently used to denote the Sun.

"S. S." is recommended to appeal first to the District Commissioners.

"Ronald del Sarto" is correct: in one of our Replies last week, "the Derby Stakes at Ascot" should be "at Epsom."

"A Subscriber."—Strangers are admitted to the New House of Lords on Saturdays, by Tickets previously obtained on Wednesdays at the Lord Chamberlain's Office; and during the hearing of Appeals without tickets.

"E. P."—Wenham Lake is 18 miles from Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.—See the details of the Ice Trade in No. 159 of our Journal.

"E. L. M."—Ashton.—In both cases, from necessity.

"M. A."—1. Both persons should be named in an introduction.—2. We do not know.—3. Declined.

"X. X. X."—Cork.—Begin with the "Manual of English Grammar," published by Cleaver.

"J. B. W."—It is perfectly legal to translate French works into English, and publish the same; but, it is rarely profitable to do so.

"A Subscriber."—Elizabeth's Shilling is worth from the price of old silver to £2. All depends on the condition and the rarity of type.

"Junicus."—The Tax on Armorial Bearings was not affected by Sir Robert Peel's Tariff Measures.

"M. H. S."—A communication has been sent in answer to the enquiry.

"A Five Years' Subscriber."—Through interest with the official authorities. The pay is too small to enable an Englishman to live upon it.

"T. R. T."—We cannot account for the apparent paradox between the name and figure-head of the Janette; but the latter is, probably, used in commemoration of a feat of Lord Rossmore's ancestor, Van Wassenaar, of Holland, who, according to Burke's "Peerage" swam across an arm of the sea, in order to convey important intelligence to his besieged countrymen, during the Duke of Alva's campaign.

"B. B."—The Reform Club—House, in Pall Mall, was completed in 1840.

"Jed."—We cannot tell.

"O. B. H."—We do not interfere in Wagers.

"A Clergyman's Daughter."—Mr. W. Webster, Dealer in Coins, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

"C. H."—Address the Lord Chamberlain.

"A. B."—Belfast, should insure the interest of a Member of Parliament.

"W. and S."—The Trials of O'Connell and others have been published in a volume; apply to Benning, Fleet-street.

"F. E. G."—In the autumn.

"A Constant Subscriber."—Boulogne.—See any good Collection of Comic Songs.

"Biter," Peterborough.—Apply to Mr. Weale, bookseller, High Holborn.

"Fortescue."—"The Lord of Burghley" is a play published at 3s. 6d.

"Mickey Free."—We make no apology for neglecting to furnish you with a list of the Derby and Oaks for next year, as a compliance with your request would occupy about three of our columns. Horses "is" entered for the Derby, when yearlings, during the July Meeting at Newmarket, with the Messrs. Weatherly.

WOLFDOG is a five-year-old, and is not, consequently, in the forthcoming St. Leger. It was a typographical error. This to several Correspondents.

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Pincock's Scripture History.—Manual of Domestic Economy.—Whitlaw's Opinions and New Discoveries.

MUSIC.—The Merry Chimes.—The Swedish Star.—Oh, I have had a lovely Dream.—The Swedish Star Polka.—Davidson's Melodist. Vol. 1.—Davidson's Songs of Dibdin. Vol. 1.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1847.

THE adage that "too sharp never cuts well" is exemplified in Mr. Gladstone. He has more than the intellectual acuteness of a sophist, or one of the old scholastic disputants. To most men there is one plain rule of right and wrong; Mr. Gladstone sees many degrees of both, and acting as a Minister on this refined view of a question of moral conduct has plunged him into one of the most discreditable positions that a Statesman could occupy. While he was Secretary of the Colonies in 1846, he thought it necessary to recal Sir Eardley Wilmot, the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, for reasons in which that gentleman's private and public conduct were blended together. Mr. Gladstone most ingeniously divided them; and in a public despatch recalled him for his public conduct, and in a secret despatch told him that his private life was such he could not employ him under the Crown again,—completely ruining him with two blows when one would have sufficed. The Governor's public faults seem to have been that he was hardly gaoler enough for that thieves' settlement, and did not send home accounts sufficiently "penetrating" of the "inward life" of the convicts, who were converting the place into a perfect dwelling-place of devils. Divested of the kind of cant in which it is written, the

public despatch seems to amount to this—that the Governor did not keep the Colonial Office fully informed of the dreadful doings in the colony. But the Office had other means of information; it listened to charges against the Governor's private life; believed them without proof, for no facts were alleged; and Sir Eardley Wilmot was dismissed, in the two-fold manner above specified. The disgrace was so keenly felt, that, added to the anxieties caused by an impaired fortune, it caused his death; and now, when it is too late, it appears conclusively that the rumours which Mr. Gladstone with such strange rashness acted on were wholly false and unfounded. All the officers, civil, military, and ecclesiastic, of the colony have joined in proving their falsehood, and Mr. Gladstone has made the most abject of apologies! Every one is wondering how a clever man, like the late Colonial Secretary, could possibly have so committed himself; the slightest practical tact, or worldly common sense, would have saved him from the blunder. It is beginning to be thought there is in him a love of singular modes of action, like that which made him quit the Government, because he disapproved of the Maynooth grant, and then vote for it; following up the inconsistency by an explanation that left all men more in the dark than before. The House of Commons has devoted one night to a discussion on this last official blunder of Mr. Gladstone; and the effect of the debate is very unfavourable to him as an administrator; it shakes confidence in the strength of his judgment; for, unlike less able men, no excuse can be found for him in a deficiency of other mental qualities; he has them rather in excess, or, perhaps, refined to the point at which they become useless. Who could fancy that an English Minister, at the present day, could be found listening to rumours, and acting on them, as if they were proved facts, against one of the main rules of the department, which is, that all complaints against a colonial Governor shall be forwarded to the home Government through that officer himself, who may thus be made aware of them? It was impossible even for the accused man himself to ascertain the charge against him; simply for the reason that his accusers had alleged things that were neither quite rumours nor quite facts, but, to use Mr. Gladstone's hair-splitting phraseology, "occupying an intermediate position." So unvarying in their character are the acts of arbitrary power, that a passage in Juvenal exactly describes the affair:—

What was the crime for which he fell? And who
Was the informer? What evidence? What proof?
Nothing of these—
A lengthy and verbose epistle came
From Caprea.*

Even Mr. Gladstone's style, "lengthy and verbose," is perfectly described; we have only to substitute the Colonial Office for Caprea, and the picture is complete.

The discussion ended, as all such discussions do, in the comfortable conclusion that nobody was to blame. Sir Eardley Wilmot was acquitted, and not a stain rests on his memory. Mr. Gladstone ruined and killed him, from the best possible motives, and has said he is very sorry for what happened; very few blame his conceivable folly and rashness in the matter. And of the three persons who whispered the false charges at the Colonial Office, fearing to warrant them by their names, two still hold office in the Colony, and the third is a "highly respectable" individual! Nothing can be done to them, because "there is no official record" in Downing-street of such charges ever having been made; that is to say, a public officer was ruined in fortune, and had his "life's life lied away" by words, and not by document! There must be a separate code of official morality from that which rules private life: in ordinary society, any one acting as Mr. Gladstone did would be disgraced for ever, and the two informers could be mulcted in heavy damages, for slander; but the Colonial Office cannot be touched.

DEATH, or the changes of life, are perpetually bringing up the names of men who, having "had their time of talk," have sunk out of note and become wholly forgotten. Their revival is like calling up relics of another age to the eyes of the present, that requires an explanation to be given it of who and what they were. The past week has brought to the surface two names, on which, perhaps, more public execration has been heaped than on any other public characters of the last century—Marshal Grouchy, and Godoy, the Prince of Peace. Grouchy was one of the Generals of the Revolution, whose name, like those of Hoche, Moreau, and others, sank under the ascendancy of Napoleon, who disliked the men of that era; but he was an able man, and did such good service in the Russian campaign that the Emperor, in the latter part of his career, was won to confidence in him. It was Grouchy who commanded the army detached by Napoleon to check the advance of Blücher on Waterloo, and to prevent the junction of the Prussian with the English forces. Whether it was treason, or incapacity, or bad luck, certain it is he failed; and he was considered by the French as the great cause of the "disaster" of Waterloo. For years the operations of Grouchy during those few eventful days continued to be a military controversy, and we believe the question is not yet settled. It is said by some that he adhered strictly to the orders of Napoleon himself; there was a great misunderstanding somewhere, for when the Prussian columns appeared, the Emperor for some time believed them really to be Grouchy's corps: he was soon undeceived. The Marshal's name is one of those that will be remembered by their connection with an immense failure.

Don Manuel Godoy, the Prince of Peace, filled a still more prominent position, and was visited with a still greater amount of national hatred: he was the too celebrated paramour of the Queen of Charles the Fourth of Spain, the Monarch who was entrapped by Napoleon, and made to renounce his throne, his incapacity rendering him a passive tool in the hands of the favourite. The detestation in which the Spaniards held the name of Don Manuel amounted to a fanaticism. Byron speaks of the muletier "checking his song to execrate Godoy;" to him the nation attributed its subjugation by the French; and it is only after a lapse of forty years that his treason is so far forgotten that he is allowed, by Royal decree, to enter Spain and resume the titles from which he was degraded. He is now a man of eighty-three: various accounts are given of his origin; according to some he is of noble birth: in the notes to "Childe Harold" Byron describes him as an adventurer selected by the Queen, like Munoz in later days, from the ranks of the Guards, and raised, step by step, till he was created Duke de Alcudia and Principe de la Paz, and gained political power enough to commit treason by betraying his benefactors. At least, that was the opinion of the time. Nothing good or bad has been heard of him for the last forty years, and he has outlived most of the generation that were his enemies. How he escaped with life from the convulsions of popular fury against him is little less than a miracle.

We copy the following from a contemporary:—

"The distinction of his life might be summed up in this one sentence—that he has been the most successful Court minion of whom mention is made in modern history. Instances enough are to be found in the records of nations other than Spain of successful favourites—Rizzios and Leicesters; but whatever their career as paramours might have been, as political characters they were mere nullities. Not so with Godoy. In the course of his period of power he contrived to lose the colonies and navy of a mighty kingdom, and to these losses

* Sed quo cecidit sub crimine? Quisnam
Delator? Quibus indicibus? Quo teste probavit?
Nil horum; verbosa et grandis epistola venit
A Caprea. JUVENAL: Sat. X.

he added the domestic impoverishment of Spain, by seizing on the funds of her hospitals and charitable institutions, in the place of which he gave them *Government securities*. None of these facts are, however, the chief miracle of Godoy's career. This, we take it, happened at Aranjuez, on the 19th of March, 1808, when, in order to save his wife's minion from destruction, Charles IV., King of Spain, actually abdicated the Crown."

His influence over the King was so great that it was attributed to witchcraft.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, till Saturday June 5, continued fine, but on Sunday a marked change took place, the air became cold, the sky principally cloudy, the direction of the wind was north, where it continued nearly constantly till Thursday. The following are some particulars of each day.

Friday was generally a fine day; the sky during the morning was principally cloudy, and during the afternoon it was generally covered with broken clouds and wind; the day was warm, its average temperature was 67½°. Saturday was nearly cloudy throughout, and there was a sensible decline of temperature; the average temperature of the day was 59½°. Sunday the sky was principally covered by cloud, the afternoon and evening were cold; the average temperature of the day was 54°. Monday was a cloudy day throughout, and very cold; its average temperature was 52½°. Tuesday was cold, some rain and hail fell, there were thunder and lightning between noon and one p.m., and again between five and six p.m.; the average temperature of the day was 55°. Wednesday was dull generally before noon, the day was bright during the afternoon, and at night rain fell; its average temperature was 54°. Thursday was a dull, cloudy day, rain was falling early in the morning; its average temperature was 53°. The average temperature of the week was 56½°, being 8° less than that of the preceding week.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were—

Friday	June 4	the highest during the day was 80½ deg., and the lowest was 54½ deg.
Saturday	June 5	68
Sunday	June 6	63
Monday	June 7	66
Tuesday	June 8	63
Wednesday	June 9	63
Thursday	June 10	69

N.B. Thursday, June 3rd (last week), was a fine, bright day, the wind was principally from the East; its average temperature was 63½°. The highest reading on the day was 80½, and the lowest was 46½°. The average temperature of the week ending June 3, was 64½°. The average temperature of the month of May was 57½°, and during the month, 1½ inch of rain fell.

Blackheath, Friday, June 11, 1847.

J.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Leiningen, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen and Prince Albert on Monday at Buckingham Palace, and remained to luncheon. Lord John Russell had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen took an airing in an open carriage and four yesterday. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, left Buckingham Palace soon after eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, for Clarence House, St. James's, to take leave of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on her departure for the Continent.

On Wednesday, her Majesty and her Royal Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, took an airing in an open carriage and four. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, took their usual airings in the Royal pleasure grounds. In the evening, her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Queen Dowager by dining with her at Marlborough House. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Luca were of the party. In the evening the Royal Family and a few other persons joined the circle, and Mlle. Lind, Messrs. Lablache, Staudigl, and Gardoni had the honour of singing.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, attended by Admiral Lütké, Rear-Admiral Count Heyden, Baron Friedericks, Colonel Lontkowsky, Captain Schwabe, M. de Berg, and the Hon. Colonel Grey, left Mirav's Hotel on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to the terminus of the Blackwall Railway, whence they travelled to Blackwall. His Imperial Highness crossed the entrance to the East India Docks, and visited the storehouses belonging to the Corporation of the Trinity House in Bow Creek, where he inspected the light ships and buoys in process of construction and completed. The Grand Duke next visited Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare's steam-ship building establishment. His Imperial Highness went on board several vessels while in the yard, including the *Vulcan*, Government steamer, and two steam ships which Messrs. Ditchburn are at present building for the Russian Government.

The party on leaving Messrs. Ditchburn's yard, walked round the East India Docks, where they went on board the first class ship *Wellfleet*, with which the Grand Duke expressed himself much gratified. On leaving the East India Docks his Imperial Highness and suite proceeded to the Brunswick Tavern, where they partook of a déjeuner. The West India Dock warehouses, where the party were, received by Mr. Hawkey, the Chairman, and several of his co-Directors, were next visited. His Imperial Highness subsequently went to Messrs. Seaward's engineering works at Millwall. The Grand Duke next embarked from the Limehouse Pier in the *Eclipse* steamer, which conveyed the party to the Tunnel Pier. His Imperial Highness having walked through the Tunnel from end to end twice, re-embarked at the Tunnel Pier and returned to Westminster-bridge.

His Imperial Highness subsequently took equestrian exercise in the Parks, dining with the Queen Dowager in the evening, and at a later period honouring the Countess of Sefton with his presence at her Ladyship's grand ball at Sefton House.

On Thursday morning his Imperial Highness drove to Covent Garden Market, in the vicinity of which the party walked for some time. His Imperial Highness subsequently went to Bow-street Police Court.

The Grand Duke and suite next visited the British Museum, in going through which they occupied above two hours. In the afternoon his Imperial Highness, attended by several members of his suite, walked to the Egyptian Hall for the purpose of witnessing the exhibition of the "Bosjemans." The Grand Duke dined alone with his suite, and afterwards went to her Majesty's Theatre, where he occupied a seat in her Majesty's box.

PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN.—On Monday, his Royal Highness Prince Oscar, accompanied by Baron Rehausen and Count Rosen, and attended by Colonel Berkeley Drummond, in one of the Royal carriages, paid a visit to the Government establishment at Woolwich. On Tuesday, the Prince visited the Dockyard at Portsmouth. Previously to dining with Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, the Commander-in-Chief, at Admiralty House, his Royal Highness Prince Oscar and suite visited the *Victory*, 104, ordinary guard-ship. He was accompanied by Captain Pasco, the commander of the *Victory*, who conducted him over the vessel. The Prince took much interest in the accounts of her former services under the gallant Nelson, detailed to him by Captain Pasco, who, it is well known, was in her at Trafalgar, as Nelson's flag-lieutenant. The dinner and ball were very splendid. The ball was fully and fashionably attended. The Prince danced nearly the whole evening, as did most of the Swedish officers. At about two o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Oscar took leave of the gallant Admiral, Sir Charles Ogle, and expressed himself highly gratified with the attentions that had been shown to him during his short visit, and the *Undine* steam-yacht then took the Prince and party out to Spithead. The *Eugenie* and *Nordenskiöld* sailed on Wednesday for Stockholm, where it is necessary for Prince Oscar to arrive by the 20th instant, which is the reason of his making so short a visit in this country.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT FOR THE CONTINENT.—On Tuesday morning the Duchess of Kent embarked at Woolwich in the *Corland*, for Ostend. Her Royal Highness reached Ostend in about nine hours, and left on Wednesday morning for Brussels.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—The marriage of Lord Charles Lennox Fitzroy, second son of the Duke of Grafton, with Ann, youngest daughter of the late James Balfour, Esq., of Whittingham Castle, county of Berwick, was solemnised on Wednesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families.

FETE AT HOLDERNESSE HOUSE.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry gave a magnificent entertainment, on Monday evening, at Holderness House, in honour of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The entertainment was prefaced by a banquet, which was graced by the presence of all the distinguished foreign Princes at present in town, as well as by the leading members of the aristocracy. The banquet was succeeded by an assembly at which not less than a thousand members of the fashionable world congregated.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD.

June 7.

The Rev. Hibbert Binney, M.A., scholar and tutor of Worcester College, was this day elected a Fellow of that Society.

ARCHDEACON HALE.—On Sunday the Rev. W. Hale Hale, Archdeacon of London, read himself in, as Rector of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, at which living he had been inducted by the Bishop of London, and his legal assessors, on the late question of right of presentation.

CONSECRATION OF LAMBETH NEW CHURCH.—On Monday the Bishop of Winchester, attended by the diocesan clergy, consecrated the newly-erected church of All Saints, New-cut, Lambeth.

CHURCH FOR SEAMEN.—The church for seamen of the port of London will be consecrated by the Bishop of London in the course of the present month. Prince Albert has intimated his intention of being present. The new church contains 800 sittings, all of which are unappropriated and entirely free.

NEW CHURCH IN SOUTHWARK.—A new church in the borough of Southwark (dedicated to St. Luke) has been, for some time past, in course of erection, and will be consecrated, by the Bishop of Winchester, in the course of next month.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THIRD READINGS.—The Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed; as was, also, the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill.

PORTUGAL.—Lord Stanley gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should ask their Lordships to agree to a resolution, the substance of which would be, that the papers laid by her Majesty's command, before both Houses of Parliament, do not appear to justify the interference of this country in the internal affairs of Portugal.

THE CLERGY AND THE EDUCATION GRANT.—The Bishop of Exeter moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that persons in holy orders, not exercising ecclesiastical functions, ought not, as such, to be ineligible to the office of schoolmasters in schools receiving aid from the Parliamentary grant." The right rev. Prelate trusted that their Lordships would prevent her Majesty's Government from fixing for ever on that ill-rewarded and neglected class of functionaries a lasting mark of degradation.—The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the motion, on the ground that it was an indirect attempt to apply to the Church the money voted for the purposes of education.—The motion was also opposed by the Bishop of Norwich.—The Earl of Chichester was in favour of it.—The Bishop of Exeter, finding that the motion was opposed by the Government, said he should not press it. The motion was, therefore, withdrawn. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.—It was arranged that the House should sit at twelve o'clock on Monday next to dispose of a number of Railway Bills.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—In answer to Dr. Bowring, Lord Palmerston said her Majesty's late Government had made an official tender of their services to put a stop to the war which existed between the Americans and the Mexicans, and the present Government had renewed that offer in a more official form, but the parties did not appear disposed to accept of it, therefore the British Government could not at present take any further steps on the subject.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

Mr. Hume brought forward the following motion:—"That, in the judgment of this House, the armed interference of this Government between political parties in Portugal is unwarrantable in principle, and likely to lead to serious and mischievous consequences." The hon. member addressed the House at great length on the affairs of Portugal, which he considered to be in a most critical state, and proceeded to condemn the policy of her Majesty's Government, which he considered unwarrantable and unjustifiable. He considered that the Charter had been grossly violated by the Government of the Queen of Portugal, and therefore, that there was no justification for the interference of England.

A debate ensued, involving the general affairs of Portugal. In the course of it, Lord J. Russell entered into an elaborate defence of the policy pursued by the Government.

Ultimately, the debate was adjourned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon to the 4th inst., received yesterday, confirm the important news, given in page 370, of the capture of vessels of war belonging to the Junta. Some additional details are given, from which it appears that Count Das Antas, early on the morning of the 31st ult., took the decisive step of crossing the bar of Oporto, with "three steam vessels, one corvette, and four transports," carrying all the disposable forces of the Junta (some 3500 in number), "setting out," as he said, "to give a mortal blow to the factions which oppress Portugal." Knowing, as he did, that Sir Thomas Maitland, with the British squadron, was close at hand, and had received orders to capture all vessels of war attempting to enter or leave the river, the Count could not have been much surprised at finding himself and his followers prisoners of war. The affair appears to have been managed very quietly, only one musket having been fired, and that improperly, the officer who gave the order having been placed under arrest for it. Das Antas, as President of the Junta, and "General-in-Chief of the National Forces," delivered in a protest against the capture; and was then sent round with his ships and men to the Tagus. They will remain in the custody of the English forces, will be kindly treated, and will not be required to land in Portugal against their will.

On hearing of this capture, Sir W. Parker, commanding in the Tagus, wrote to Sa da Bandeira, stationed at St. Ube's, acquainting him with the fact, and suggesting that as he could not now hope for reinforcements from the Douro, he also should surrender with his troops, and, availing himself of the British steamers, join his comrades, and accept, with Das Antas, an asylum in the cabin of the *Hibernia*. Sa would not consent to this; but he sent back one of his staff with despatches for the Junta, requesting that he might be despatched to Oporto in one of our steamers, and agreed to suspend hostilities till he received further instructions. On the sixth instant, Sa's aide-de-camp was landed at Oporto; and the same day, as it appears, the five members of the Junta, deprived of their President, determined to accept the four articles tendered to them by Colonel Wyde on behalf of the allied Powers on the 7th ultimo.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. W. Payne, the City Coroner, intends to offer himself at the ensuing election as one of the members for London. Mr. Payne in his address professes to be a free-trader. He promises to introduce a bill for the complete exoneration of Dissenters from the payment of church rates; and says he will advocate the adoption of such measures regarding Ireland as will place it on "a footing more congenial with its relative position to this country, and induce her Majesty annually to visit that portion of her dominions, and adjourn the Parliament to Dublin, for the transaction of such affairs as relate to that part of the United Kingdom." He pledges himself never to be absent from his duty. A requisition has been numerously signed, begging Sir Robert Peel to allow himself to be put in nomination.

ELECTION FOR MARYLEBONE.—On Tuesday night, a large and influential meeting of the electors of the borough of Marylebone took place at the Exmouth Arms, Exmouth-street, Hampstead-road, for the purpose of affording Lord Dudley Stuart an opportunity of expressing his political sentiments, as a candidate for the representation of that borough. The chair was taken by Charles Eden Wagstaff, Esq., the junior churchwarden. Lord Dudley Stuart, in his speech, advocated vote by ballot and triennial Parliaments. He was also in favour of abolishing the rate paying clauses of the Reform Bill, and at the suggestion of a person present, spoke of the window tax, which he thought ought to be repealed.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—The gentlemen who are to be proposed for Sheriffs, are Charles Hill, Esq., of the firm of Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, stock and sharebrokers, Threadneedle-street, and William Cubitt, Esq., the builder and engineer, of Gray's Inn-lane.

THE NEW OFFICES AT THE TREASURY.—The erection of the new offices of the Treasury at Whitehall has been completed, and the whole of the scaffolding removed. The new building completes the whole of the course of buildings of the Privy Council, Board of Trade, and Home and Treasury-offices, formerly an unseemly edifice, but now presenting a façade of elegant and elaborate architecture, in keeping with the magnificent structure of the new houses of Parliament, and a great additional ornament to Whitehall. The interior is in a forward state for the reception of the officers of the different departments.

ENLARGEMENT OF GOLDSMITHS' HALL.—On Wednesday preparations commenced for the erection of a new wing to this hall and the assay and melting house.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of Mr. C. Lushington's general committee, which was numerously attended, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, to receive the report of the committee in reference to the state of the canvass in behalf of that gentleman. Mr. Geesin of St. James's in the chair. Mr. Huggett, the secretary, produced the report of the voluntary names of the gentlemen of the committee, which showed a return most favourable to the interest of Mr. C. Lushington, the number being as eight to one in favour of that gentleman and General Sir De Lacy Evans, against Mr. C. Cochrane. Dr. Cambridge, Mr. Prout, Mr. Childe, Mr. Hocken, Mr. Cox, Mr. French, &c., addressed the meeting, urging the renewed exertions of the committee to complete the canvass, when steps were taken for that purpose.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening the first general meeting of the supporters of the Grotto-passage Ragged Schools, was held at the Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square. An interesting feature in the meeting was the presence of 20 or 30 of the poor children for whom the schools are intended. Lord Kinnaird having taken the chair, the children sang a hymn written for the occasion. The Secretary then read the report, which stated the schools were formed to instruct the ignorant and depraved youth of both sexes, and since their establishment, a year ago, had received 150 boys and 130 girls, the average daily attendance being 30. To carry on their operations the Committee had received the sum of £162, and had expended all but £8. They now appealed for further support to keep the schools in existence. The report having been adopted, resolutions on behalf of the schools were carried.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births in the week ending June 5, was 1325, of which 706 were males and 619 females, a number which exceeds that of the previous week's return by 52. The number of deaths was only 786 (426 males and 360 females), being less than the births by 539, less than the deaths of the previous week by 174, and less than the weekly average of the last five springs by 128.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The eighth anniversary dinner of this institution was held at Stationers' Hall, on Wednesday. Sir Robert Peel presided, and made an eloquent and forcible appeal in its behalf, which, we are glad to say, was well responded to by the 300 gentlemen present. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £1700. Sir R. Peel contributed £100.

FORGERY OF A WRIT BY AN ATTORNEY.—A legal practitioner, named Turner, has been committed for trial, by the magistrates of Sheffield, upon a charge of having forged a writ. It appears that Turner had been instructed, in November last, by the trustees of a benefit club, to issue a writ against a person who had failed to pay the money which he had borrowed of the club. Before the writ had arrived the defaulter made arrangements for payment; but Turner said that he had received the writ on the day following that on which the arrangements were made, and he was, consequently, paid 25s. costs. When this sum was paid, he was required to deliver the original writ; and, with some reluctance, he handed over a writ in which several erasures were discernible. The writ was suspected to be a forgery, and Turner was afterwards apprehended. A clerk of the Queen's Bench-office, London, stated, at the last examination, that no copy for such a writ had been issued in November last; and that he believed that the precept for the writ produced in Court had been issued in January, 1846. The prosecutors offered to abandon the proceedings if Turner could produce a letter from his London agent, enclosing the writ, or otherwise show that he had really received it; but he was unable to offer any proof whatever.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

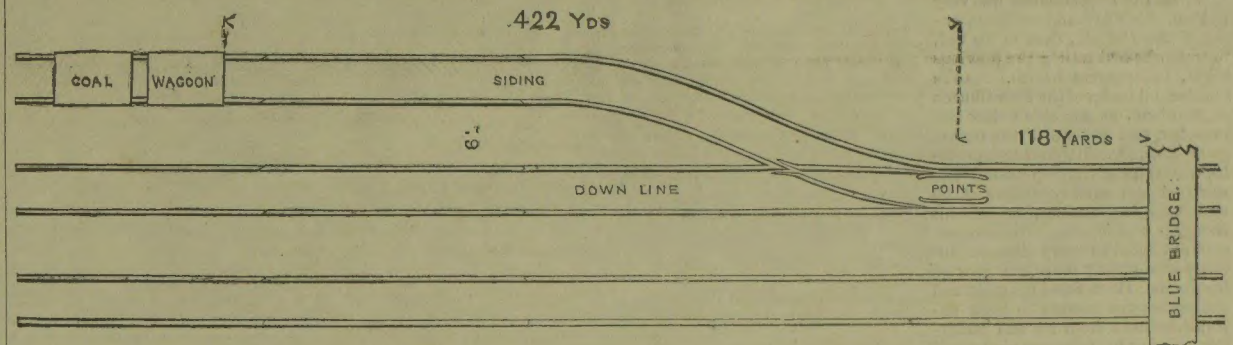
LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

A very serious accident took place on the London and North Western Railway on Saturday night, near Wolverton station.

The down mail train from Liverpool, consisting of nineteen carriages of various descriptions, started at its appointed time, a quarter before nine o'clock on that evening, from the Euston square terminus, and was due at Wolverton at fifteen minutes before eleven. The train was heard approaching the Wolverton station at its proper time, and was properly signalled by police constable Fossey, who was stationed at the "Blue Bridge" between 600 and 700 yards on the London side of the station. The signal indicating that all was right for the train to enter the station was hoisted at the latter place. The points, at this time, were right for the train to pass on to the station; when the man, as if suddenly struck with the idea that he had omitted something, ran a distance of nearly fifty yards, and altered the points. The train proceeded; and, as soon as the Engineer perceived himself turned into a siding, he reversed his engine, and backed the wheels, whilst the six-wheel break was applied to the tender; the guards simultaneously applying their breaks throughout the train, which consisted of nineteen carriages. In spite, however, of all these precautions, a fearful crash ensued. On the Superintendent reaching the spot, a shocking scene presented itself.

The engine had driven into a heavy train of coals, smashing the first truck to atoms, breaking its buffers and buffer-plank, twisting upwards the front part of the iron platform round the engine ("No. 153," and one of Stephenson's long boilers), but remaining with the tender in every other respect uninjured. After the tender came two parcel vans, and then followed second-class carriages. The parcel vans escaped unhurt, and the damage done to the two first second-class carriages appears not to have been very extensive. On the first carriage the under-guard, Staines, was seated with his back to the engine, but with a presence of mind which was wonderful he saved his life by throwing himself on the roof of the carriage on which he sat; had he not done so both his legs would have been crushed to pieces. Neither he nor the driver of the engine, nor the fireman, deserted their positions at a moment so perilous. The three breaks on the train were applied at the same moment, and the steam was shut off. It was the fourth carriage from the engine (or the second second-class carriage) which was the immediate cause of what happened, though apparently itself uninjured. The back part of this carriage, raised probably coming unequally in contact with the buffers of that behind it, rushed, wheels and all, right into the body of the fifth carriage from the engine (or the third second class carriage), while the latter was driven in behind by the weight of that portion of the train which it preceded. The consequence was, that the sides and roof of the fifth carriage from the engine were burst open, its compartments were reduced to shivers, and seven of the passengers squeezed horribly to death. Six of them appear to have died almost instantaneously. Mr. Turner and the others who have received the most serious injuries seem all to have been in this carriage. The destruction of it is so complete, that the only wonder is how any of the passengers it contained could have survived.

As soon as possible after the sufferers had been attended to, and the broken carriages removed from the main line, an investigation was made into the circumstances of the accident. It is stated that, at the Wolverton station, the points are always kept straight with the main line, and they require to be altered, to allow a train to enter the siding. It appears that the constable Fossey, after having given the signal for the arrival of the mail train, ran from the bridge, where he was stationed, to the points of the siding, about 40 or 50 yards, and held them back, so that the mail train passed on to the siding, instead of passing



EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF EIGHT LIVES, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

On Wednesday (last week) an explosion of fire-damp took place at Gerard's-bridge Colliery, St. Helen's, belonging to Messrs. Speakman, Caldwell, and Co. There were at the time about fifty men employed under the ground. Most of them were got out in a few hours, very little injured; but eight of the number were found dead.

The names of the persons killed are, John Matthew, collier, aged forty-five; Peter Matthew, collier, his son, aged twenty-two; John Matthew, seventeen; David Matthew, fifteen; and Jos. Matthew, ten, also his sons, all drawers; he has left a wife and several young children. Joseph Worral, collier, aged fifty, left a wife and five children; John Lea, drawer, seventeen; and James Morris, drawer, twelve.

At the Coroner's Inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death, caused by gases arising from the combustion of coal, which was set on fire during an explosion."

THE SURREY COAL HOLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Early on Monday morning, a fire took place upon the premises termed the Surrey Coal Hole, adjoining the Surrey Theatre, in the Blackfriars-road. Whilst police-constable Brien, 120 M, was going his rounds, he noticed an unusual glare of light in one of the upper windows of the tavern, and, without delay, an alarm was raised, and, after some trouble, the inmates were aroused; by that period, however, the fire had obtained such hold of the lower floors, that it was utterly impossible for any one to descend by the staircase. A ladder was brought to the place, and, by that means, two, if not three lives, were saved from destruction. Before the ladders arrived, the brother of the occupier of the premises, and also the barmaid, threw themselves from the second and third floors of the premises, and in so doing they were seriously injured. For some time the destruction of the Surrey Theatre appeared certain, but it was saved by the exertions of the firemen; but it was nearly seven o'clock before the fire was extinguished, and not before the whole of the stock in trade, furniture, and other effects of the tavern were consumed, and the building nearly gutted. The loss by this disastrous event will be very considerable. The occupier of the premises (Mr. J. W. Tabernacle) had £200 in cash, on the second floor. Fortunately, however, the firemen have since found the whole of the money in the ruins, and not at all injured by the action of the flames.

SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning, about seven o'clock, a young woman and a man, a stranger to her, were standing near to each other on the bridge which crosses the Wandsworth-road over the South-Western Railway, near the Plough, at Battersea. The young woman opened a gate at the side of the bridge, and as the express down train came in sight, she ran down the bank and threw herself upon the down line of rails. The line taking a curve concealed her from the view of the driver until the train was almost upon her. The driver called to her to get out of the way, but almost momentarily what is termed the "guard" of the engine struck the unfortunate creature, and hurled her a distance of thirteen yards. She was thrown into a small water-course by the side of the line. The engine had struck her on the face, inflicting a gash extending from the forehead to the neck. Her right arm was completely smashed, and the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand were cut off. She was taken, still alive, to the Wandsworth Union, where she survived only ten minutes after her admission. She is a fine-grown woman of about thirty years of age, has dark brown hair and eyes, and very pleasing features. She was dressed very respectably. Her handkerchief was marked "F. C. A." and her linen "J. A."

CURIOUS FORGERY BY A GERMAN.—A young German has undergone an examination at Manchester, on suspicion of having committed forgery, under the following circumstances:—The prisoner, who is a native of Germany, and cannot speak a word of the English language, gave his name as Adolphus Schulz. He appeared to have been respectfully connected. It appeared from the evidence, and also from his own admission, that, some time ago, he and those with whom he was connected, paid into the banking house of Messrs. J. H. Stemetz and Co., at Vienna, 20,000 florins, or £2000, and obtained for the amount a letter of credit on several highly-respectable houses in England. The letter of credit set forth that any of the houses named might pay the whole amount, or such part of it as they thought proper, the balance of the two thousand pounds to be paid by the others, individually or collectively. The prisoner, whilst in the bank at Vienna, managed to abstract two similar letters, or blank forms, by which he was enabled to commit the forgery. On the face of the original or genuine letter of credit, amongst other names, appeared those of Messrs. Mirck, of Cross-street, Manchester, and Mr. Suse Sibth, of London. On the 20th of May prisoner went to the office of Messrs. Mirck, and drew upon the letter of credit £1800 in gold; and it appears that he had also drawn upon the London house for £1900. One of those letters must have been forged. On Sunday morning last Messrs. Mirck received some information which led them to believe that all was not right, and they immediately gave information to the police, together with a description of the prisoner. Mr. Beswick at once despatched two of his most trustworthy men to Liverpool, and, by the aid of some of the Liverpool police, had him apprehended, on board the *Cambria* steamer, bound for Boston. The prisoner was assisted by an interpreter, through whom he confessed many of the offences brought to his charge. The prisoner was committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes.

ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—On Saturday night, a man named George Hill was engaged in removing one of the side wings, when he lost his equilibrium, and fell on the stage from a height of upwards of 22 feet, sustaining the most serious injuries. He was taken to King's College Hospital, where he remains in a very distressing condition.

FURTHER FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The bakers throughout the metropolis, on Monday reduced the 4lbs loaf 0½d. The bakers at the west-end now charge only 10d. and 10½d. for the best bread; second-rate bakers 9d. and 9½d., and in some parts only 8d. and 8½d.

onward down the main line. On the constable Fossey being interrogated as to the causes which led him, after signaling the arrival of the mail train, to run down the line, for the purpose of turning it on to the siding, the only explanation which he afforded was, that he afterwards thought it was not the mail train, but a luggage train, and he did so for the purpose of securing its safety. This statement, however, being very much doubted, the superintendent of the Wolverton Station felt it his duty immediately to give him into custody.

Besides the seven persons killed, there are four others more or less seriously injured. The following is a list of the

PASSENGERS KILLED.

Mr. John Simpson Sheratt, of Lichfield, formerly secretary to the Lichfield and Birmingham Railway Company.
Mr. T. Makinson, a graduate of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
Mr. J. Clifton, linendraper.
Mr. J. B. Rattray, of the firm of Keay and Rattray, of the Lily Bank Foundry, Dundee.
Mr. Miller, honorary secretary to the Ragged School, held at 107, Broadwall, London.

Mr. Cope, a clerk in the London and Westminster Bank, who was proceeding to Wolverhampton on leave of absence; and a
Mr. Henry Smith, a solicitor of Birmingham.

We subjoin a list of those persons injured by the collision:—
Mr. Turner, of Brewood Hall, Staffordshire.

A journeyman baker, named Eades, in the service of the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, Leamington.

A person named Shannon, residing at Manchester; and
A person named Finden, a native of Dublin.

These four were the only persons seriously injured; several who sustained only slight contusions by the shock having proceeded on their journeys shortly after the melancholy occurrence.

Information of the melancholy occurrence having been forwarded to Mr. Cowley, the Coroner for Buckinghamshire, that gentleman arrived at Wolverton early on Sunday morning, and, after inspecting the scene of the accident, made arrangements for commencing an investigation on Monday.

The Jury having been sworn, went to see the bodies. They then proceeded to view the locality where the accident occurred. Carriages, intended to represent the two trains had been placed on the siding, in order to make the manner in which the accident occurred more clearly intelligible, and every explanation required was most readily afforded by the railway officials.

After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the inquiry until Friday (yesterday).

On Wednesday, Captain Coddington, the government inspector of railways, arrived at Wolverton, and investigated the circumstances connected with the collision. The gallant captain made a minute examination of the points at which the train entered the siding, the exact distance of which from the Wolverton station is stated to be 580 yards. The latest report as to the condition of the parties injured is that they are progressing favourably; some of them, it is believed, will be able to attend the adjourned inquest. The company have directed that all the funeral expenses of the sufferers should be charged to them.

The annexed diagram will assist in explaining the cause of the calamity. The points are there shown open to the siding. The "Blue Bridge" is on the London side of Wolverton Station; and distance from thence to the points, and from the points to the coal wagons, is denoted by figures; for the diagram is unavoidably compressed end-wise, as the entire length of the whole paper would be insufficient to admit it to the full scale in proportion to its width.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—A public meeting of the electors of Buckinghamshire took place at Newport Pagnell, on Wednesday, when Mr. Disraeli attended, and was introduced to the electors. Mr. Greaves was the Chairman. The Rev. Mr. Chester eulogised the services of Mr. Disraeli to the Protection cause; and Mr. Disraeli then addressed the electors for some time upon the present state of public affairs. The hon. gentleman made the subject of Protection a prominent topic of his speech. He said that such was the financial condition of the country, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be compelled to take some steps next year. It would be of no use merely to raise the Income Tax, but a new system of moderate Customs duties must be proposed, and of course the principle of a small duty upon corn would then again be discussed. When the Customs duties were destroyed, the oppressive Excise regulations could not stand. "Then," said Mr. Disraeli, "we shall not long have the malt-tax, and the vexatious process connected with it, to submit to, if this opinion be sound and just, which the Legislature ought to accept. The persons, therefore, who are now most effectually pulling down the Excise customs are Mr. Cobden and his friends and disciples, and that by the opinions which they have promulgated. If the Excise system, then, be full of peril and danger—if the Income-tax is about to cease—then I want to know where the revenue of England will be, or what the Chancellor of the Exchequer will do, unless he comes forward with a scheme and with principles which will ensure a permanent reconstruction—I want to know, if they do not take these principles as the foundation of their revenue—I want to know where the revenue would come from. But, if these principles are adopted, then the principle of Protection is once again before the Legislature." Mr. Disraeli was very favourably received; and resolutions, pledging the meeting to support him, in conjunction with Mr. Du Pre and Mr. Tower, were agreed to.

OLDHAM.—Mr. John Cobbett, son of the late William Cobbett, will, it is said, be returned with Mr. Fielden, without opposition.

CITY OF WORCESTER.—There is very likely to be a pretty considerable commotion in this city whenever a general election shall take place. Mr. Bailey, who has represented the Conservative party in two Parliaments, has intimated his intention to retire at the next election; he aspires to the honour of representing a county constituency (Brecon). A vacancy will therefore be created, to fill which three candidates are already mentioned, viz., Sergeant Glover and Mr. Rufford, on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Hardy, who entertains extreme opinions of a directly opposite tendency.

LIVERPOOL.—A meeting of the general committee of the Reform Association was held on Tuesday, at which it was reported that Sir Thomas Birch, Bart., of the Hazles, had consented to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the Liberal interest at the next general election. A unanimous vote in his favour was passed, and the Chairman was requested to convey the result of the meeting to Sir Thomas.

MANCHESTER.—There is no appearance of a contest for this borough. It is generally believed that Mr. John Bright and the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson will walk over.

COLCHESTER.—Mr. Whittle Harvey declines coming forward, having carefully examined the returns placed in his hands by his Committee.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. Villiers will not be a candidate for the representation of South Lancashire. Should the Honourable Gentleman be nominated it will be by his friends, and not the consequence of any arrangement with him. He intends to remain, the constituency permitting, the representative of Wolverhampton. There has, however, been a meeting of the electors of South Lancashire, at which it was agreed to support Mr. Villiers and Mr. Brown at the next election.

SHREWSBURY.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly will offer on the Conservative interest for this borough.

LINCOLN.—There is no truth in the report that Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton will not again contest Lincoln. Of his success little doubt is entertained; the latest intelligence being that Mr. Collett is likely to resign his seat.

BRIGHTON.—In addition to Captain Pechell and Lord Alfred Harvey, a third candidate has taken the field for Brighton, in the person of William Coningham, Esq., of Kemp-town.

KNARESBOROUGH.—Mr. Ferrard having issued his retiring address to the electors on Wednesday (last week), A. Lawson, Esq., M.P., arrived in the town the same evening, and immediately commenced a canvass of the electors. A requisition is in course of signature among the friends of Mr. Ferrard, requesting that gentleman to reconsider his determination, and contest the borough.

SANDWICH.—Lord Charles Pelham Clinton, a son of the Duke of Newcastle, is a candidate for this borough, on "Protestant" and "Protective," and "Conservative" principles.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Viscount Fielding has consented to come forward as a candidate for the representation of the University, on Protestant principles.

GLASGOW.—The gentlemen spoken of as candidates for representing this city in Parliament, are Mr. Dennistoun, the present member, who is to be accompanied by Mr. McGregor, of the Board of Trade, in place of Mr. Oswald, who retires; the Lord Provost and Mr. Dixon, of Govan Iron Works, are also named; and there is some talk of asking Sir Robert Peel to allow himself to be nominated.

THE ELECTION FOR LONDON.—The requisition to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., has already obtained nearly 2000 signatures.

BIRTHDAY OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—Last Saturday was the birthday of His Majesty the King of Hanover. His Excellency Count Kielmansegg, his Majesty's representative at the Court of Great Britain, gave a grand dinner in honour of the day, at his residence in Grosvenor-place. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured his Excellency with his company.

T H E L A T E D R . C H A L M E R S .

THIS eminent divine was born in 1776, and towards the beginning of the present century he commenced his distinguished theological career as Minister in the parish of Kilmarnock, in Fifeshire. He remained there for twelve years, and was translated to the Tron Church of Glasgow in 1815. During this time he produced his work on Natural Theology, and his "Sketches of Moral and Mental Philosophy." His "Evidences of the Christian Revelation" were originally published in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," under the management of Dr. Brewster. In Glasgow, his astronomical and commercial discourses, so sensible, so profound, and so Christian, proved of incalculable benefit to the moral and social improvement of his fellow citizens—aye, and to many thousands of his fellow men, both in and out of Scotland. His work on the civic and Christian economy of large towns is of inestimable value. In 1828 Dr. Chalmers accepted the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the New College of St. Andrew's, where he remained until 1828, when he received the appointment of Theological Professor in the University of Edinburgh.

From the period of his settlement at St. Andrew's until his removal to Edinburgh he published his works on "Endowments," and on "Political Economy," his "Bridgewater Treatise," and his "Lectures on the Romans." Altogether his published works form twenty-five volumes: their circulation has been very large. In 1843 the Doctor resigned his Professorship in the University, and became Principal of the New College. The death of Dr. Chalmers was very sudden. He was found on the morning of the 31st ult., dead in his bed, to which he had retired the previous night, in apparent health. As the intellectual leader of the Free Church of Scotland, as an able writer and preacher, and as one of the best of good men, Dr. Chalmers leaves behind him an undying reputation. The spiritual and earthly welfare of all men was the mainspring of his thoughts and actions. His love and care extended to every class, but his heart was chiefly with the poor of his people. He devoted his great and comprehensive powers to their enfranchisement from sin and suffering. Under his influence virtue and happiness have become the inmates of many, many cottage homes in Scotland. His death is, indeed, a public and an irreparable loss.

THE INTERMENT.

On Friday, the last earthly duty was paid to the remains of Dr. Chalmers. The place of sepulture was the Southern Cemetery, at Grange, near Edinburgh, in which, it is stated, that the Doctor had expressed a wish to be buried. The funeral was the largest that, perhaps, ever took place in Edinburgh, or in Scotland.

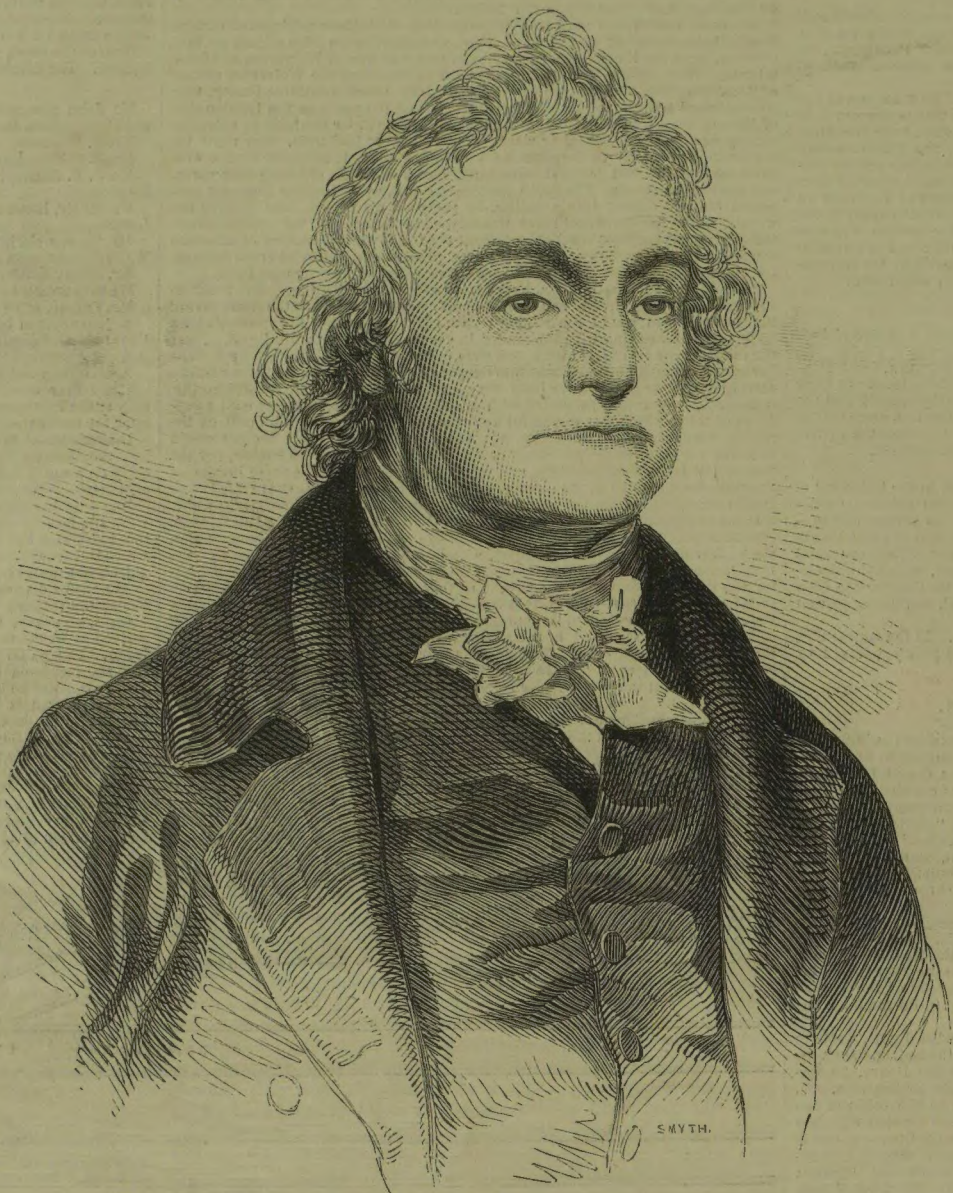
There were about 1500 persons in the procession at the time it left the residence of the deceased. These may be classed as follows:—Pupils belonging to Merchiston Academy (which is presided over by the brother of the deceased), 50; students and probationers, 230; ministers, elders, and deacons, not members of Assembly, and ministers and elders of other denominations, 570; members of the General Assembly, 190; magistrates and council, 17; private friends of the deceased, 36; and the general public, 336. The procession took fully a quarter of an hour to pass any given point on the route. The ranks formed in two lines, between which the coffin, with its plate, inscribed, "Thomas Chalmers,

D.D., died May 31st, 1847, aged 67," was borne along, followed by the son of Dr. Hanna, as chief mourner, the relatives of the deceased, &c. When the coffin was lowered into the ground the members of the procession no longer retained their places; they all drew towards the grave and gathered round it in one vast and dense multitude, in silent awe, whilst dust was piled above the dead.

The Correspondent of the *Daily News* observes:—"The character as well as the number of the mourners was worthy of notice. There were Lords of Session, and the humble sitters in the Westport Church—a sort of ragged church, wholly raised by Chalmers—Professors of the University, and Students of the Normal School; the Commissioner and Moderator of the Established Church Assembly, and the officers of the Free Church Assembly; Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Independents; Tory, Whig, and Radical; old men, and the boys of the Merchiston Academy; and there, too, was Principal Lee, who contended with Chalmers in the Moderatorship, and who succeeded to his vacated chair in the University; Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, who fought with him on Church Establishments; and Provost Black, who

at the West Port, Cowgate, which was his last and favourite experiment in church extension. In the other free churches, in almost all the dissenting places of worship, and in many of those of the Establishment, his death was the sole or leading theme of pulpit disquisition. The mourning habiliments of the inhabitants were as general as in the case of a Royal death.

"The cause of Dr. Chalmers's death," says the *Daily News*, "was generally understood to be apoplexy, but the autopsy has shown it to have been disease of the heart, that organ having, to a considerable extent, been converted into fatty matter, and so becoming incapable of muscular action. The other parts of the body were decidedly healthy. Phrenology is rather at fault regarding Dr. Chalmers. From the largeness of his head externally, and the peculiarity of his mental temperament, the leading craniologists have long spoken of him as of necessity possessing a large brain; but the post-mortem inspection of the encephalon has disabused this idea. Thus, the weight of brain in Dupuytren was 64 oz., in Cuvier 63, in Abercrombie 63, in Chalmers 53—the average weight in persons from 50 to 60 years of age being 50oz. 2 drms."

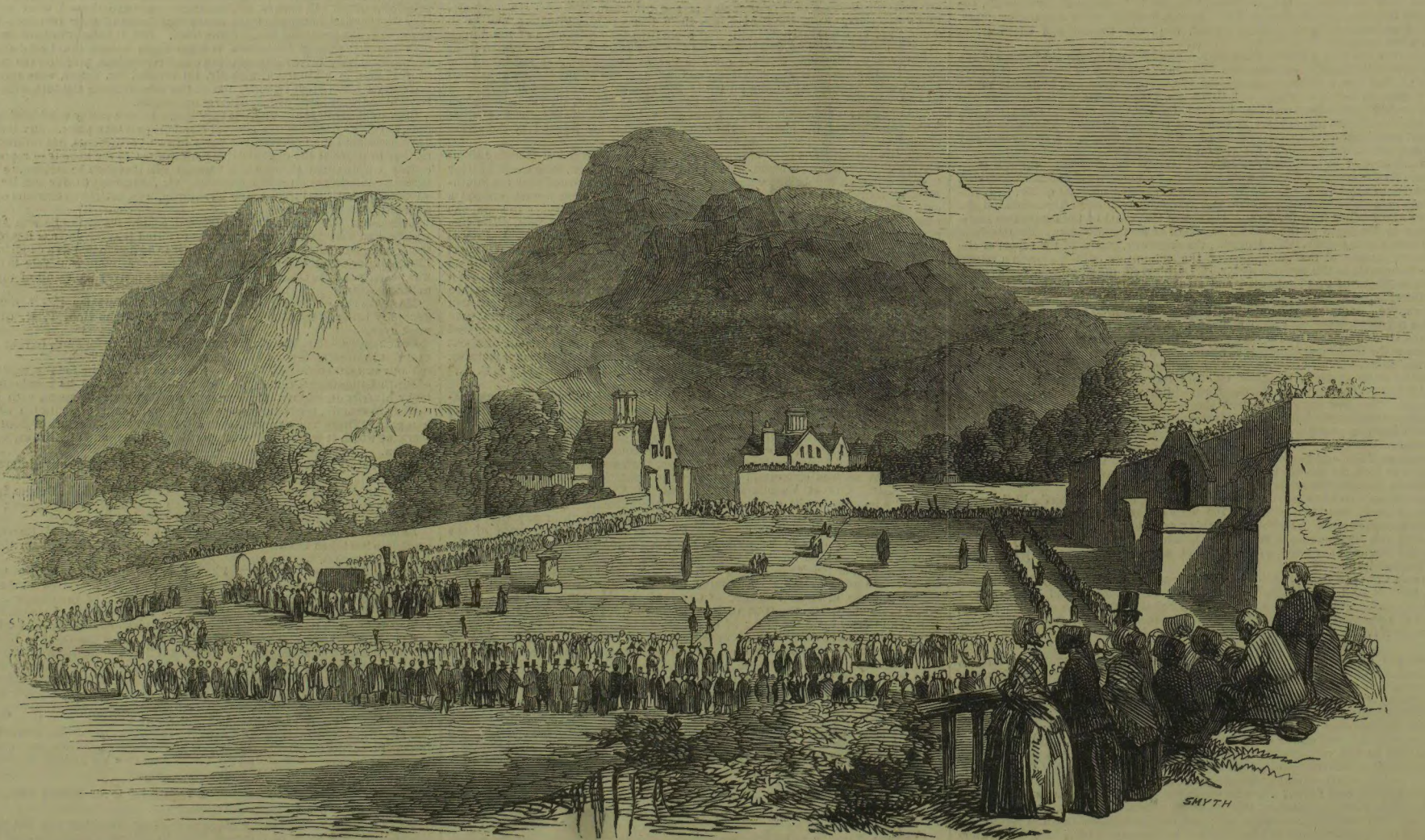


THE LATE REV. DR. CHALMERS.

contended with him about seat-rents, made up for his absence in London by sending his carriage to swell the funeral cortege. The gazers looked on with a silence intensely expressive. It could be no common loss that soothed into order and sadness an indiscriminate mass of on-lookers extending along the sides of the streets for nearly two miles."

The rear of the procession was brought up by about forty carriages. Among these were the carriages of the Lord Provost (his Lordship being absent in London), the Duchess of Gordon, and several of the Lords of the Session. Among those who were present in the procession, not connected with the Free Church, were the following:—Lord Belhaven, Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Established Church, and the Rev. Dr. Paul, the Moderator; together with Principal Lee, Professor Robertson, the Rev. Norman McLeod, of Dalkeith; the Rev. Dr. Steven, Edinburgh; the Rev. Mr. Caird, Edinburgh; the Rev. Mr. Russell, Yarrow; the Rev. Mr. Balfour, Colinton; and the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, of Dunfermline. Among those belonging to other denominations, were:—The Rev. Dr. Brown, the Rev. Dr. Harper, the Rev. Dr. Peddie, the Rev. Mr. Johnston, the Rev. Mr. A. Thomson, the Rev. Mr. Davidson, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the Rev. Mr. Thomson (Slateford), of the United Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, and the Rev. J. R. Campbell, of the Congregational Church; Archdeacon Williams, and the Rev. Mr. Drummond, of the Episcopal Church, &c. The Judges of the Court of Session present were Lord Moncrieff, Lord Ivory, and Lord Robertson. There were, also, present the greater number of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, namely—Professors Wilson, Syme, Alison, Christison, Traill, More, Simpson, Innes, Pillans, Gregory, Donaldson, Smyth, Thomson, Kelland, and Balfour, in addition to Principal Lee and Professor Robertson, whose names are given above.

On Sunday public discourses were delivered in the hall of the Free Church Assembly, at Morningside, where the Doctor was a member, and



FUNERAL OF DR. CHALMERS, IN THE NEW SOUTHERN CEMETERY, EDINBURGH.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. RITCHIE.



FETE AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDEN, REGENT'S-PARK.—SKETCHED FROM THE LAKE.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

On Wednesday, the second Exhibition for the season, of this Society, took place, and was honoured by the presence of several distinguished visitors. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, was received at an early

hour, by the President, the Duke of Norfolk. The arrival of the Prince was soon followed by that of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar and suite. The weather was very fine, and the grounds were in high condition. The number of visitors was far greater than on any former occasion; and the ladies, in elegant morning costume, contributed much to the gaiety of the scene. The

light and delicate hues of most of the dresses, and the fanciful colours of the parasols, gleaming amidst the trees in the bright sun light, had a charming effect, which was greatly enhanced by "the still, sweet fall" of the music of three military bands, stationed in different parts of the gardens. There, too, was the band of the Caledonian Asylum, in picturesque costume; and ever and anon a company of pipers paraded the walks. Viewed from the summit of the



MR. BARON ALDERSON.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WILDE.

LORD DENMAN,

CHIEF BARON POLLOCK.

MR. JUSTICE PATTESON.

MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.

MR. BARON PLATT.

MR. JUSTICE ERLE.

MR. JUSTICE CRESSWELL.

MR. JUSTICE MAULE.

MR. JUSTICE COLTMAN.

MR. BARON ROLFE.

RESERVED CROWN CASE, IN THE EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

artificial mound, near the lake, the *coup d'œil* was very striking; there were numberless visitors promenading in the broad walk, and on the turf; whilst others, grouped together, were seated to hear the strains of music, which ended, a general move was made towards another band, just commencing; and, at the conclusion of their spirit-stirring melody, again another group of musicians would essay their harmonious discourse, so that an ever-moving, brilliantly-attired crowd was constantly presented to view.

The show of flowers was exceedingly abundant; and many were of exquisite beauty; and they proved so attractive that the tents were thronged throughout the day. The Pelargoniums were chiefly contributed by Messrs. Cook, of Chiswick; Beck, of Isleworth; Gains, of Battersea; Callagh, of Chelsea; and by Staines, Robinson, Cuysh, and Barker; the Orchids by Messrs. Rucker, Blandy, Rollison, and Warner; and Veitch, of Exeter. There were, also, large miscellaneous collections of stove and greenhouse plants, by Lady Antrabus, Miss Trail, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Cook; and of roses, contributed by Messrs. Paul, Lane, Francis, and Lee.

Our illustration is taken from the lake, and shows, in the distance, the magnificent Winter Garden, stocked with flowers of all hues, at the end of the broad walk; and the throngs of promenaders moving to and fro; the tent represented in the middle ground was a great point of attraction to the visitors, from the exquisite beauty and infinite variety of the pelargoniums, &c., therein displayed. The Gardens, we may observe, are, in many respects, superior to those at Chiswick; especially in their picturesque inequality of surface, and the fuller growth of the trees. Their situation, just on the verge of the town, is another advantage, by which you escape a long dusty drive.

COURT OF THE EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

CROWN CASE RESERVED.

Our readers are, doubtless, aware, from the occasional occurrence of matters of great weight and difficulty in the administration of justice, that when any of the other Courts is equally divided in opinion, the cause before judgment may be adjourned into the Exchequer Chamber, before the whole of the Judges, who hear and determine upon it.

The rule is, that where a point is raised by Counsel in a criminal case affecting life or liberty, and the point is entitled to weight and consideration, a single Judge does not decide, but reserves the point for the opinion of the Judges. A ray is subsequently named for the argument, consideration, and judgment; in the meantime, the sentence is suspended. This rule particularly applies to criminal law.

These cases are termed "Crown Cases Reserved;" and the most recent of them has suggested the opportunity of presenting our readers with portraits of the several Judges, who, upon such occasions, wear their scarlet robes; and the scene has altogether, an impressive dignity.

The case to which we refer is that of the Queen v. Garbett, on the 29th ult., when all the Judges met in the Exchequer Chamber, to hear the arguments of Counsel; Mr. Montague Chambers appearing before their Lordships to argue an extremely important question on the rule of evidence to be observed where the answers to questions tended to criminate the party. The prisoner, Garbett, it will be recollected, was tried and convicted at the last Old Bailey Sessions before Mr. Baron Alderson, of forging the acceptance to a bill of exchange.

The argument was adjourned to Saturday, June 5, when our Artist made his sketch in the Court. There were then present, seated as shown in the Engraving, Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice Wilde, Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Maule, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Baron Rolfe, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Baron Platt.

Mr. Willes was on the above day heard on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Chambers having replied, the Court rose.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Happy the ages and harmless were the days,
For then true love and emity were found,
When every village did a May-pole raise
And Whitsun-ales and May games did abound.
And all the lusty youngsters in a rout
With merry lasses danced the round about.—*PASQUIN'S Palinodia.*

The poets, or such of them as have made the social state of mankind the theme

of their songs, rarely represent the progress of high civilization, the efforts of enterprise and science, or the accumulation of great wealth, as the means or end of natural happiness. But a condition of great refinements, of vast energy, speculation, and enormous individual possession now exists in this and many other nations—the consequence of which is a demand for more stimulating excitement than the simple pleasures of less artificial days. Exotic tastes are the fruits of a forced social position. Moral as well as physical exhaustion must have its drain: hence the origin of much that is now objected against certain of our popular sports—or rather the abuses that have been grafted upon them; and good ground exists for such a prejudice: the turf is the territory of the "bold bad man," to which he is so to speak, born. He is its heir at law—for thereon the Legislature leaves him at liberty to minister to himself. Gambling on horse racing has reached a shameful point—it enjoys a disgraceful impunity; and this allusion to it comes of a most grateful contrast, furnished by a meeting of little pretension, whose anniversary occurred in the present week. Let us approach it *secundum artem*.

On Tuesday last, the Royal Thames Yacht Club held its second regatta of the season. The match was for the Challenge Cup: won last year by Mr. Smith's cutter—the *Secret*—and finally secured to him in the present by that peerless little craft—for the prize must be won two years in succession. The day was alternate cloud and shine—with occasionally a heavy squall. Six yachts sailed—and a very interesting trial of skill and trim was the result. The following day set before the merry men of Middlesex—and eke other metropolitan counties—the passage of horse coursing on Moulsey Hurst known so jovially as Hampton Races.

The weather was delicious, for there had fallen some most genial rain: dust there was none: but of freshness and fragrance a prodigious banquet. The Hurst was a mighty encampment of savoury suttlers: a canvass city of feasting and frank revelry. There you might have seen, if you took the precaution to go—which we hope you did—great Lords riding as like their servants as they could, but never half so well—and a young gentleman enacting the drama of "Douglas"—through his nose. Glee maidens there were—most musical and melancholy—wistful swarthy sybils of the tribes of Egypt, who insured you ten thousand a-year at the cost of sixpence down, and the contingency of marrying the loveliest creature under the sun. You want, haply, to hear something about the racing. Well, Forest Flower won the Surrey and Middlesex Handicap, and Mr. Rolt the Corinthians—for Count Bathany most certainly lost it—though he was second. Then there was a plate—in heats—and a match, which was postponed to the morrow, and thus wound up a most pleasant afternoon. This was on Wednesday, but Thursday was the Cup day—the gala; an ominous occasion, in the good meaning of the term. As there is a new avenue of approach opened to Hampton—by rail to Richmond, and thence by some natural conveyance—of course there was a new stream to supply the ordinary tide—of flood. The attendance was very great; "all for fun, and a little for the bottle," as the chant goes. The temperature was low, threatening rain, but it kept up. The sport was very good. Embrace won the Claremont Stakes, beating two others, easily; and Blind Hookey Her Majesty's Plate, after a dead heat with Aliwal. There was more racing in heats, and all was conducted most creditably.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The Challenge Cup was sailed for and won on Monday by the *Secret*. It was a hardly contested race, and was pronounced as being the best match that has been sailed on the Thames for some time. The Challenge Cup is now definitely the property of Mr. Smith, the owner of the *Secret*.

Shortly after eleven the signal was given, the canvass was hoisted smartly aboard of all the boats, and the *Secret* got a good start, whilst some of the other craft got into a scrimmage, and were obliged to make a board in to windward. Away she went, closely followed by the *Zuleika*, the *Antagonist*, the *Ino*, the *Challenger*, and *Prima Donna*. In this order they encountered a squall off False Point, near Woolwich, which compelled them to douse their topsails.

The squall came booming over the flats from the northward and westward, and, after it had spent its fury, the huge topsails were again hoisted, and the little *Zuleika* wooed the breeze so successfully, that she fore-reached and weathered on the *Secret*, and actually overhauled her off Tilbury Fort. The *Secret*, however, again crawled ahead, and rounded the buoy off Coalhouse Point at fifty-six minutes after one, the *Zuleika* one minute after her, the *Ino* at fifty-eight minutes after one, the *Antagonist* at two, the *Prima Donna* at two minutes after two, and the *Challenger* brought up the rear two minutes after her.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE FISHING SEASON.



Our readers are aware, since we last wrote the fishing season has commenced in the Thames; and our excellent friend, Mr. Straggles, has been the first to avail himself of it. In the tranquil punt, or on the buttercupped bank, he quiets the excitement caused by Jenny Lind; but a pleasing poetic melancholy has filled his mind; and, whilst watching his float, he has composed the following ballad, to Lindpaintner's glorious music of "The Standard Bearer," which all our readers have, doubtless, heard; but, if they have not, the sooner they do, and sung by Herr Pischek, the better.

THE FISHER'S WATCH.

(Die Stragglesacht.)

Upon the punted Thames a fisher wight
Is watching where his float is idly dangling;
And thus, because he cannot get a bite,
He clears his throat and sings, whilst all are angling—
"The fish that I have caught I will not name,
Nor yet confess my bites have all been grounders;
But I will bear my basket just the same
As though 'twere fill'd with gudgeon, dace, or flounders,
As though 'twere fill'd with gudgeon, dace, or flounders."

The night comes on: the bleak rise up in shoals;
The fisherman is seen fresh pitches hunting;
And, whilst half starved, he eats his ground-bait rolls,
His song is heard by dozens round him punting.
"The fish that I have caught I will not name," &c.

At length, worn out, he seeks the last up-train,
The Kingston Station fills with tired numbers,
He sees his blue day-ticket stamped again,
And faintly sings, the whiles he almost slumbers,

"The fish that I have caught I will not name,
But I will bear my basket as a token,
And if by chance they should find out my shame,
I'll swear that by a trout my line was broken,
I'll swear that by a trout my line was broken."

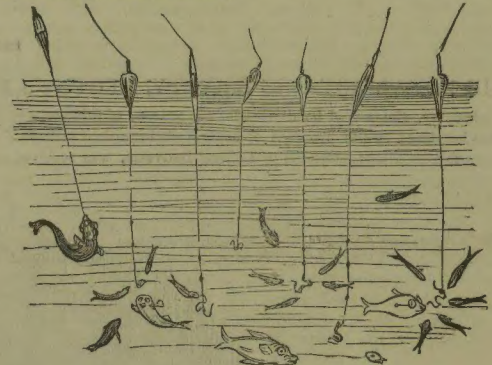
We have furthermore been favoured, by Mr. Straggles, with a vivid representation of



THE SURFACE OF THE THAMES AS IT APPEARED LAST SUNDAY;

the same view applying equally well to all the nearest pitches to the stations on the South-Western Railway. Mr. Straggles has informed us that there was a fish and three-quarters to each angler between Kingston and Hampton Court Bridges. The crowd embraced all classes and ages, from the boy with his long twig and crooked pin to the octogenarian, who now and then spared their rods and spoilt the children that accompanied them.

The heat of the day rendering a bath desirable, Mr. Straggles had also an opportunity of taking a hurried sketch of



THE BOTTOM OF THE THAMES AS IT APPEARED LAST SUNDAY,

where it was scarcely possible to avoid the baits of the gentle-men above.

Mr. Straggles lost some time in going on from Kingston to Walton, having been told the best guide for fishing was "Walton's Complete Angler;" but nobody appeared to know who this was, when he got there. He has since occupied himself in making artificial flies for his next essay; which he contrives in this fashion, from his feather bed, an old hat, and a worn out shaving brush. He calls No. 1, *The dandy-grey-russet May Hackle*; and No. 2, *The big fibbertygibbet Tea-caddis*; and says they are "killing baits," and not to be told from nature. Not knowing the originals, we cannot tell; but we should conceive a swarm of flies like the above, with large barbed hooks in their tails, a very dreadful visitation.

Our friend boasts that he can make flies to any pattern. We have seen some conveying old ladies to country parties, that we think would defy all his ingenuity.

THE NEW CAB WHEELS.

The application of caoutchouc to cab wheels, to deaden all noise and shaking, is another proof of the ingenuity of the age. Every one will soon be able to enjoy "the quiet rubber" even whilst riding along the streets. It will, however require much care; as, if put on too thickly, the elasticity thus given to the vehicles will lead to the not very desirable effects below represented.



FEARFUL EFFECTS OF CAOUTCHOUC WHEELS.

Like the jumping German of the song, as the vehicle would derive fresh impetus every time it came down, and spring higher in consequence, there is no knowing but that at last it might go clean out of the sphere of earth's attraction, and take its passengers an unintended journey.

A new set of ideas will be opened to the poets, when this invention becomes general. Songs may begin—

"Merrily, merrily, goes the cab:
Along the streets she bounds:
So darts the wrinkle from the crab,
Or the deer before the hounds."

SHAMELESS EFFRONTERY.

We are sufficiently lost to all sense of shame to publish the following atrocious conundrum. How we called up sufficient nerve to do so, is a mystery even to ourselves. However, here it is—

What is the difference between a surgical operator and a wizard?
One is a copper, and the other is a saucerer.

THE FIRSTMATCH FOR THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

The return match lay between the *Secret*, the *Ino*, and *Antagonist*. The *Secret* kept ahead until she arrived in Blackwall Reach, when, with the wind right aft, she carried away her jib-sheet, and the sail lashed away like the Mulligan in the Polka; but as she had a good start, this little *contretemps* did not matter, and the weather jib-sheet being fast on the larboard side, the sail was secured, and she sailed round the buoy at Greenwich amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators. The *Ino* ran a good second, and the *Antagonist* a good third, and the three other vessels were not far astern.

Thus terminated this excellent race, to the great satisfaction of all who witnessed it. The Challenge Cup, valued at 130 guineas, was then presented to Mr. Smith with the usual ceremonies. The Duke of Beaufort, accompanied by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, was out in the *Intrepid*, and Lord Anglesey in the *Pearl*. Lord Alfred Paget was not present at the match.

TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY.—The Ascot settling increased the bad feeling produced by the "tightness" of the money market after Epsom, and is likely to cripple speculation for some time to come. Several horses were backed this afternoon for the St. Leger and Goodwood Cup, but only the Cossack, Van Tromp, Black Dwarf, The Hero, Wolfdog, and Fitz Emilius, in any real demand. Enough, however, was done to warrant a tolerably full quotation.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.		
6 to 1 agst Conspiracy	12 to 1 agst Inheritor	
12 to 1 — Executor	12 to 1 — Clermont	
ST. LEGER.		
3 to 1 agst Cossack	12 to 1 agst Foreclosure	20 to 1 agst Executor
6 to 1 — Van Tromp	17 to 1 — Black Dwarf	30 to 1 — Limestone
11 to 1 — Mr. Martin	20 to 1 — Red Hart	33 to 1 — Coningsby
GOODWOOD CUP.		
3 to 1 agst The Hero	12 to 1 agst Sting	20 to 1 agst Burgundy (t)
7 to 1 — Wolfdog (t)	12 to 1 — Fitz Emilius	20 to 1 — Eryx
10 to 1 — Menicant	15 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes	20 to 1 — Mathematician
12 to 1 — Dulcet	20 to 1 — Halo	25 to 1 — Grimston (t)

No betting on Thursday.

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The following is the bill of fare for the first day:—
The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 20 sovs each, 10 ft. and 5 only if declared, with 50 added. The second to save his stake. Two miles. (46 Subs, 26 of whom pay 5 sovs each.)

Sir H. Fleetwood's Forest Flower, 5 yrs	(J. Sharp) 1
Mr. Elwes's Messenger, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb	(A. Day) 2

The Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft. and 25 added. Once round and a distance. The winner to be sold for £200, &c. (18 Subs.)

Mr. P. P. Rolt's Spectator, aged, 11st 4lb	(Owner) 1
Mr. Nicholl's Cameleopard, 5 yrs, 11st 8lb	(Owner) 2
Mr. Mostyn's Draco, 4 yrs, 10st 7lb	(Lord B. Cecil) 3

The Railway Plate of £20, given by the South Western Railway Company, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. The winner to be sold for £200, &c. Heats. Once round and a distance. (5 subs.)

Duke of Beaufort's f by Assassin, 3 yrs	(J. Sharpe) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's f by Astracan, 3 yrs	(Coatsworth) 2
Mr. Smith's br c by Muley Moloch, 3 yrs	(Crouch) 3

First heat.—Won by half a length. Second heat.—Won by five lengths.

THURSDAY.

The Claremont Stakes of 10 sovs each, 5 ft. with 25 added. (Five Subs.)
Mr. T. Hussey's Embrace, 8st 4lb (J. Sharp) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Brother to Khorrassan, 8st 4lb (Chapple) 2
Lord Strathmore's Sweet Sauce, 8st 4lb (Crouch) 3

The Queen's Plate of One Hundred Guineas. The winner to be sold for £500, &c. Heats. Two Miles

Mr. Olliver's Blind Hookey, aged	(Owner) 0 1 0 1
Lord Warwick's Aliwal, 3 yrs	(Planner) 1 2 0 2
Mr. Payne's Marquis of Conyngham	(J. Sharp) 0 3 dr

Blind Hookey made good running from end to end, and, after a fine race up the distance, won by a neck.

The Innkeepers' Plate of 25 Sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 Sovs each; the winner to be sold for 100 sovs. Heats, one mile and a quarter. (14 Subs.)

Duke of Beaufort's f by Assassin, out of Esmeralda, 3 yrs	(J. Sharp) 1 0 1
Mr. Nicholls's Rowland, aged	(E. Parr) 0 1 2
Mr. Osbaldeston's f by Lanercost, out of Mountain Sylph's dam, 3 years	(Planner) 0 2 f
Captain Thompson's Etona, 5 yrs	(Bell) 0 3 0
Mr. Drew's Sylph, aged	(Hackett) 2 0 0

The first heat was won by four lengths, the second by a neck, and the third by a length.

CRICKET.—The match between the Marylebone Club and Ground v. Sussex was concluded on Wednesday. The Marylebone lost by 108 runs. The final score was—Sussex, 331; Marylebone, 223.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday last "La Figlia del Reggimento" was again repeated at this theatre. Mlle. Lind's performance of *Maria*, setting aside its surpassing merit as a musical accomplishment, is truly a wonderful piece of acting. That she should excite our deepest admiration for the lofty character of *Alice*, and engage our warmest sympathies in behalf of the simple *Amina*, is not so astonishing as that, without losing for an instant the truth of the impersonation, she should so completely enlist our affections and tastes on behalf of a character which, in other hands, would be the reverse of elegant or refined—that of a suttler girl. But, with Mlle. Jenny Lind, whatever she undertakes, it will always be so. There is an innate grace and dignity of manner which never leaves her, and which, united to the winning archness, *naïveté*, and naturalness of her acting, forms the most fascinating combination. The look of enjoyment in her face communicates itself to, and completely carries away, her listeners; and it is the impression of all those who see her as *Maria*, how thoroughly she relishes her part. A careless spectator (but there are few such, when she performs) would lose a great deal of the merit of her performance; she must be watched at every moment, to catch the ever-varying expression of her features. The look of complete enjoyment, as she struts about the stage, singing her regimental air—her *naïve* coquetry with the old *Sergeant*—the struggle between inclination and the sense of duty, when studying the old-fashioned romance with the *Marquise*; all these, and many others, are moments which must be watched for; and she may be watched throughout, for never with Jenny Lind, as with other artists, does the wandering eye and listless countenance, in moments of repose, recall to mind the actress, and destroy the illusion of the scene.

We have hitherto only spoken of her acting, and the reason is, because this is principally remarkable in this opera. The music of "La Figlia del Reggimento" is in general not strikingly good, and can hardly develop, worthily, Mlle. Lind's immense resources. She has two airs in the first act, both pretty in themselves, and deliciously sung by her. There is also a duet between her and Gardoni—"A Confession si Ardente"—which, although not possessing much intrinsic merit, becomes one of the gems of the opera when sung by these two admirable artists. It is the only thing of consequence that Gardoni has to sing in the whole opera; and we cannot admire too much the charming manner in which he succeeds in blending his voice with that of Mlle. Lind. This was particularly remarkable at the moment when the two voices sunk together to the lowest whisper and then swelled again with such admirable *ensemble*. Indeed, we never before remember to have heard a duet sung with such perfection, and in which the two voices were more exactly suited to each other. Who will ever forget the natural, but comic expression with which she repeats the words "Per Bacco" when the proud lady the *Marchioness of Birkenfield* claims her as her niece, and then the exquisite feeling she infuses into the words "Lasciar i padri miei" and "Addi," when she is about to take leave of her supposed father and the companions of her youth, at the end of the first act?

The second act gives Jenny Lind full scope for a wonderful display of vocalisation. It is when she is practising the romance with her aunt, she launches forth into the most elaborate succession of *fortissimi* shakes and cadences of all descriptions, to the utter astonishment of the *Marchioness*, who can scarcely believe her ears, and then, just as she is in the midst of one of the highest and most difficult passages, she dashes down the music in a fit of impatience, and begins singing her favourite regimental air. This is the best scene of the opera, and always excites universal laughter. Her Majesty, the Prince Oscar of Sweden, and an immense assemblage of Royalty, rank, and fashion attended the performance on Saturday. The Queen was again present, with the Grand Duke Constantine, the Duchess of Cambridge, &c., on Tuesday, when "La Sonnambula" was given. It is needless to advert again to Mlle. Lind's performance in this opera. Repetition cannot diminish the thrilling effect of such scenes as the last—the exquisite "Ah, non credea mirarti"—the holding and dropping, one by one, of the flowers; and those soft prolonged notes, which make the listener hold his breath, fearful of losing the smallest inflexion of her voice.

The "Roberto," given on Thursday, was another triumph for the unrivalled vocalist. Beautiful as are her impersonations of other characters, none can exceed, in poetry of conception and perfection of execution, that of *Alice*—in itself one of the most beautiful and touching characters ever introduced into any opera.

As "Roberto il Diavolo" has been repeated, its performance as a whole has acquired an *ensemble* which makes it go off far more brilliantly and effectively than at first, and the music itself gains upon the ear. It is needful to hear this opera three or four times before we can obtain an adequate idea of its greatness as a work of art, or of the exceeding beauty of its detached *moorings*.

Mlle. Lind, on each occasion, had so many bouquets thrown to her that it was with some difficulty she could carry them off the stage. The charming *danseuses*, Cerito and Carlotta Grisi, on Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, displayed their exquisite choreographic talents in the ballets of "Giselle" and "Ondine."

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated on Saturday night, by special desire of the Queen Dowager, who honoured the new theatre for the first time with her presence, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar. The house was crowded to excess by rank and fashion, and the opera went off brilliantly; the chorus in the prologue, "Passiam la notte," with Marini's majestic organ, being encored; as, also, the fine trio between Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini, in the scene in which the Duke administers poison to *Gennaro*. Grisi was called before the curtain, after her stupendous acting when *Lucrezia* saves *Gennaro*: her attitude as she stood at the secret panel, through which he has escaped, brought down thunders of applause.

The captivating Albion created the usual sensation in the drinking song of *Oreini*, and received the double encore which has always followed her matchless display of vocal skill and histrionic excellence. Grisi's last scene was as impressive as ever, and it was universally remarked that she was never in finer voice. Mario's delicious interpretation of Costa's cavatina in the last act, was also warmly applauded. After the opera, Fanny Elssler danced her *pas* from "La Bouquetière," and was encored in a brilliant variation. Considerable sensation was produced by an unfortunate workman of the name of Hill falling, during this *pas*, on the stage, from one of the grooves working the scenery, a height of twenty-one feet. Although taken up apparently in a lifeless state, he sustained no serious injury, and, we are happy to learn, is fast recovering. The Grand Duke Constantine kindly sent round one of his suite, offering surgical aid at his expense.

The popular ballet of "La Reine des Fées," with Dumilâtre and Petipa, was given after the selection from the "Bouquetière."

On Tuesday, Bellini's "Norma" was represented for the first time; and was mounted with great care and splendour, a full military band being on the stage, according to the score of the gifted composer. It is not too late to criticise Grisi's *Norma*, since it presented many novel and original points on this occasion. It was always regarded as a perfect performance, and as one of her best parts, but there is no limits to the resources of genius. Grisi's readings now present the sylbi not only as a woman of stormy passions, who hates as fervently as she has loved, but as a Druidical Priestess, full of regal command and dignity—one who has acquired the power of influencing the people by the exercise of superior intellect. Grisi has skilfully combined, with her own original conceptions, the *Pasta* attributes, and hence it was that the audience received her with unparalleled enthusiasm from first to last, encoring the celebrated denunciation of *Pollio*, in the trio, and calling her before the curtain at the end of the first act, and twice in succession at the termination of her immense exertions. With a vivid recollection of *Pasta*, Malibran, and other famed artists in *Norma*, that of Grisi is, to our minds, beyond all compare, for she has every physical as well as intellectual requisite for the character—her matured form, beautiful face, her imposing action, untiring energy, and superb vocalization—all combine to render her Druidical Priestess inimitable. The house, when she was compelled to come forward again and again, presented a most animated appearance—the pit rising *en masse* to cheer her.

Corbari's *Adelphis* was charmingly sung, but she does not improve so rapidly as an actress as she has done in her singing; her action is awkward and constrained. The part, however, has never been better sung. Salvi's *Polliane* was a great success for that admirable tenor. He invested the repulsive character with passion and energy, and looked the Roman to the life. Nothing could be more beautifully rendered than his opening cavatina, difficult as it is; and in his share of the "Qual cor tradisti," he sang with such impassioned feeling as to command several rounds of applause. Salvi's reputation will be increased by his command of several rounds of applause. Salvi's reputation will be increased by his command of several rounds of applause.

Marini's *Oreoso* was finely sung and acted with dignity and pathos. His powerful bass voice pealed above the two bands and chorus in the opening air, with immense effect, and the encore was insisted upon. When we add that the insignificant part of *Flavio* was undertaken by Lavia, it will be guessed that the customary care had been bestowed to secure the perfect *ensemble*. Bellini's original overture was restored and played superbly, as, indeed, were all orchestral accompaniments, including the military band, which was well in tune. Fanny Elssler, in the "Salamandrine," concluded the evening's bill of fare.

On Thursday—the extra night not included in the subscription—Rossini's "Barbiere" and the last act of "Lucrezia" were given, with the dance of "La Gitana" by Fanny Elssler and Dumilâtre, and the ballet of "La Reine des Fées," being for the last appearance of Dumilâtre, who returns to her post at the Académie Royale in Paris, Mlle. Plunkett arriving in her place here. The house was crowded to excess with this magnificent entertainment. Owing to the indisposition of Madame Persiani, the character of *Rosina* was vocalised by Mlle. Albion, for the first time in this country. It is one of her favourite parts in Italy, and, before her coming here, she played it with perfect *furor* in Venice for several nights. It should be mentioned that the original text of Rossini was sung by Albion, and that there was no transposition. Her conception of the Spanish maiden is entirely novel, and is full of graceful and immitable *naïveté*. Her acting and singing both created a perfect *furor*. Her interpretation of the "Una voce," and the duo with *Figaro*, "Dunque io sono," brought down thunders of applause, and the latter was encored. The beauty of her exquisite voice, her wonderful compass, and charming style and execution, alike astonished and delighted the amateurs. In the singing, formerly sung by *Pasta*, Rubini, &c.; and nothing could be more delightful than her vocalisation. She received ovations at the end of every act. The opera went off with the utmost enthusiasm, with Ronconi's unrivalled *Figaro*, Marini's admirable *Basilio*, Rovere's comic *Bartolo*, and the sweet tenor singing of Salvi, in *Aimanti*. The last act of "Lucrezia," with Grisi and Albion, Mario, Marini, Tagliafico, &c., completed the operatic treat.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The management of the St. James's Theatre has been relying, during the past week, upon its stock company; and in the absence of the stars, it is fortun-

nate in possessing a *troupe* of such uniform excellence. The chief weight of the performances has been thrown upon the quaint and lively Mlle. Duverger, who has acquitted herself admirably; aided by the Messrs. Dumery and Rhozevill, and Madame Grassan. The former actress, in two new pieces, played on Monday evening—"L'Article 213," and "Une Femme qui se jette par la fenêtre"—was continuously applauded. The latter might be translated with advantage for our own theatres; but it would be necessary to bring its action much closer. Neither of the pieces are remarkable for any very great originality; but there is much lively dialogue or pliant equivocation in them; and the delicacy of the acting brings out many points which, in less careful hands than those of the French company, would go for nothing.

M. Bouffé was announced to make his first appearance this season last evening. He is always welcome.

The fine weather continues to operate terribly against the interests of the theatres, and the business everywhere is unusually bad. Lack of novelty may have something to do with this; but we cannot quarrel with the public for showing a preference for trees and grass and pure air, over the heated atmosphere of a theatre. Vauxhall, Cremorne, and the Surrey Zoological Gardens; numerous tea-drinking *à fresco* resorts in our northern suburbs; Rosherville, Norwood, and Hampton Court, further from home, are too powerful counter-attractions for the drama to stand against in the midsummer months. To some of these latter reasonably-priced places of entertainment we make reference elsewhere.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The seventh Concert passed off with much *clat*. The scheme opened with Haydn's *sinfonia* in C minor (No. 5), the "Andante Cantabile" and the "Minuetto" both receiving encores, the latter in compliment to the exquisite playing of the patriarch Lindley of the violoncello solo in the trio, rapturously applauded by band and audience. The entire work was superbly played, with a delicious observance of the *nuances*. The "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven was superbly rendered; Costa's colouring of the Funeral March was admirable; and the Scherzo was taken with inconceivable precision, and the *finale* with a fire that quite startled the amateurs. The "Freyschutz" overture was encored; and, if the "Anacreon" of Cherubini had not been the last piece in the programme, a similar honour would have attended it, so brilliant was the execution. Signor Ciardi, whose clever flute playing we have noticed before, performed a fantasia, developing an excellent tone and the most finished execution, but introducing nothing novel in the passages. He was much applauded. Mlle. Knispel and Herr Pischek were the vocalists: if there were no Italian singers in London, the German school of the lady might be relished; but we are too habituated to the charm of the human voice, to be satisfied with merely a hard delivery of notes, without flexibility. Pischek sang nobly; but was unfortunate in his choice of a fragmentary scene by Lindpaintner, not adapted for a Concert-room. The eighth and last Concert will be on the 21st of June.

SIGNOR CESARE CIARDI.—A very agreeable *Matinée Musicale* was given on Monday, by this accomplished flautist, at the residence of Mrs. Tyrrell, Hind-street, Manchester-square, and was fashionably attended. Willmers, the pianist, Godefrid, the harpist, Steveniers, the violinist, and Piatti, the violoncellist, with Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, Marini, &c., aided the *bénéficiaire*, Signor Alari being the Conductor.

MUSICAL UNION.—The sixth Meeting, on Tuesday, was distinguished by the fine playing of Joachim, the youthful violinist, who led in the quartets, No. 66, in G, by Haydn, and op. 44, in D, by Mendelssohn; with Deloffre, second violin; Hill, tenor; and M. Rousselot, violoncello. Joachim, with Herr Schuloff, played the Kreutzer sonata of Beethoven, for violin and piano. J. B. Cramer, Moscheles, Sir G. Smart, Piatti, Mlle. Oury, the brothers Hellmesberger, and a host of other musical celebrities and *dilettanti* were present at this classical treat.

MR. W. H. SEGUN AND MRS. W. H. SEGUN.—These excellent vocalists, who are much respected, gave their Annual Morning Concert, on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under Royal and distinguished patronage. There was a numerous and fashionable attendance. M. Kallmark was the Conductor. The solo instrumentalists were, Mr. J. B. Chatterton (harp), the Distin Family (sax horns), and M. Bezeth (violin). The vocalists were Madame Dorus Gras, Madame Hennessee, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Miss Duval, Madame F. Lablache, Sig. Brizzi, Mr. Wilson, Mr. John Parry, Herr Pischek, and the two *bénéficiaires*.

MADAME MORTIER DE FONTAINE.—This vocalist gave a *Matinée Musicale* on Saturday, aided by Madame de Lozano, Madame Hennessee, Miss E. Birch, Signori Marcolini, Montelli, Herr Brandt, Mr. John Parry, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, the pianist; M. Bezeth, the violinist; Madame D'Eichthal, the harpiste; M. Rousselot, violoncellist; and Benedict, conductor.

CHORAL FUND.—At the Annual Concert of this useful and meritorious Institution, Sir H. R. Bishop conducted the band, Mr. T. Cooke being leader, and Mr. G. F. Harris organist. The solo instrumentalists were the brothers Hellmesberger, the Distin Family, Madame Dulcken, and Herr Kuhe. The vocalists were Madame Dorus Gras, Madame Knispel, Misses Rainforth, Pynes, Bassano, Grant, Kirkham, Hawes; Messrs. Braham, Gregg, G. Cooke, Pyne, Robinson, J. Calkin, and Herr Pischek. All these artists gave their gratuitous services.

MADAME BALFE.—This accomplished *artiste* gave a *Soirée Musicale* on Wednesday, at the Music Hall, Store-street. She was encored in a MS. ballad by Balie, "Oh! chide me not," a charming composition. His overtures to the "Siege of Rochelle" and the "Castle Aymon" were played by a full band. A clever MS. Sestett, composed by Mr. Osborne, of Paris, was finely executed by him (piano), Piatti (violin), Anglars (contra basso), Ciardi (flute), Lavigne (oboe), and Vitek (horn). The slow movement was extremely elegant. Madame Castellani, Mlle. Fischel, Signori Fraschini, Gardoni, Lablache, and Coletti, M. Behaie, and Herr Staudigl sang diverse pieces, chiefly selected from Mr. Balfe's operas.

MISS MACRONE.—This clever pianist and composer gave her Annual Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and was liberally patronised. Pischek sang "Lebewohl," and "Ständchen," two of her compositions; Mrs. Weiss and Miss Dolby a MS. Duo, "Love having once flown;" and Miss Dolby, a MS. Song, "Come again." Miss Macrone played Döhler's "Tarentella," and, with Herr Haussmann, Mendelssohn's Sonata for Piano-forte and Violoncello, with much ability. The vocalists were Madame Dorus Gras, Mrs. Weiss, Misses Duval, Rainforth, Dolby; Signori Marcolini, S. Tamburini (the son), and Brizzi, Pischek, John Parry, and Weiss.

MR. BLAGROVE.—The Annual Concert of this distinguished violinist, who is one of the first violins of the Royal Italian Opera orchestra, was given on Wednesday evening. There was a full orchestra, conducted by Lucas, with Blagrove and J. Loder as leaders. Beethoven's Symphony in A, No. 7, and Rossini's overture to "William Tell," were finely performed. Mr. Blagrove played a fantasia by Kalliwoda, and De Beriot's variations on 8th air, with his usual purity of tone and style. Mlle. Dulcken played a fantasia on Swedish airs; and Mr. R. Blagrove, a concertina fantasia. The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, the Misses Williams, Mlle. Knispel, Herr Pischek, and Signor Marras.

STERNDALE BENNETT.—The Annual Concert of this pianist and composer was given on Thursday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were well filled in honour of one of our best English musicians. There was an excellent orchestra, who played Mozart's Symphony in G Minor with great spirit and precision. Mr. Bennett played his Fourth Piano-forte Concerto, which he gave at the Concert of the Philharmonic Society. His clever "Overture to the Nalades" was also executed. The vocalists were Madame Dorus Gras, Miss, Dolby, Herr Pischek, &c.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

Mlle. Albion, Mlle. Corbari, and Signor Tagliafico, from the Royal Italian Opera, sang at the second Full Dress Concert of the Philharmonic Society at Liverpool, on Monday last. Albion created a great sensation, and was encored in the drinking song from "Lucrezia," and in the air from Donizetti's *Betty*, "In questo semple." She was also rapturously applauded in the "Pensa alla patria" from the "Italiana in Algieri," and in the duo with Mlle. Corbari, from the "Gazza Ladra," "Ebben per mia memoria." Tagliafico was encored in the bass-song "La Calumnia," from "Il Barbiere," and Corbari much applauded in the "Non pi sogno," from the "Lombardi," and the "Oh! luce di questa mima," from "Linda." Mr. Hermann conducted the concert, and Mr. Aldridge led the band. There were upwards of 1100 persons present.

Madame Dulcken's Morning Concert took place on Friday, but we must defer our notice until the ensuing number.

The third Concert of the Royal Academy of Music took place this morning (Saturday).

On Monday will be Benedict's Morning Concert, and the Seventh Meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society.

On Tuesday morning will be Mr. H. Wylde's Concert.

On Wednesday night, the sixth Ancient Concert.

On Friday, a Grand Morning Concert will be given for the first time, at the Royal Italian Opera, when Beethoven's "Battle Symphonia," with two military bands, besides the orchestra, in honour of the glorious 18th, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," will be performed, conducted by Costa.

M. Adolphe Adam's new opera, of "La Bouquetière," the libretto by M. H. Lucas, has been successfully produced at the Académie Royale de Paris, sustained by Mlle. Nau, Ponchard, the tenor, and Brémont, the basso. It is regarded as a one-act trifle, more worthy of the Salle Favart than the Grand Opera. Donizetti is now in Paris in a helpless state of imbecility.

On Monday evening the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform at Exeter Hall, Haydn's "Creation," for the benefit of the distressed inhabitants of Scotland. Madame Caradori Allan, Madame Dorus Gras, Miss Dolby; Herrn Pischek and Staudigl, Messrs. Lockett and Machin, will be the principal singers; and Sir H. R. Bishop the Conductor.

COLLOSEUM.—The following distinguished persons visited this splendid establishment during the past week:—Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, the Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Oscar of Sweden, Prince Louis Napoleon, the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's, Earls Grosvenor and Howe, Lords Stafford, Glentworth, Chief Judge of the Common Pleas and Lady Wilde, Baron de Renhausen, Baron de Brunnow, Admiral de Lütke, &c. &c. &c.

SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.—Thursday morning (last week) was appointed for cutting the first turf on the works of this line, in the parish of Stoke Damerel, a task performed by the lady of the worthy steward of the manor. The hour fixed for the ceremony was as early as six o'clock in the morning, and the ceremony, in consequence, may be said to have been a private one, confined, in fact, to the family and friends of Mr. St. Aubyn. The line will now be shortly opened to Totnes, to which place it is intended to apply the atmospheric principle of traction as early as possible. The other portion of the line to these towns will be worked with the ordinary locomotive power for some time; and the line, it is anticipated, will be opened to Crabb Tree by November next.

ASCENT OF MR. GREEN'S BALLOON FROM CREMORNE GARDENS.

On Monday evening, the veteran sironaut, Mr. Green, made one of the best ascents in his Nassau Balloon that has been witnessed for some years; taking with him no less than ten companions for a journey through those paths of air with which he only may be presumed to be intimately acquainted.

The evening was very fine. There was scarcely any wind; and *wha* there was, blew, in the general currents, towards the east; but this was hardly perceptible, the leaves on the trees being perfectly still. A vast number of spectators surrounded the Gardens; and the grounds themselves were crowded by holiday-makers, as much in expectation of witnessing the ascent, as to enjoy the beautiful foliage and freshness of Cremorne. Within the ring we observed Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Mrs. Milner Gibson and party, Sir George Wombwell, Capt. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Henry Villebois, &c.; and many popular *artists* of the day, including Mlle. Carlotta Grisi, Mlle. Petit Stephan, M. Perrot, Mr. T. P. Cooke Mr. Buckstone, and others.

At seven o'clock, the travellers took their places in the garick club, the car being occupied by Mr. Ibbotson, Mr. Davidson (of the Garrick Club), Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Drew, Mr. Morris Power, and Mr. Green himself; whilst, on the hoop of the netting, some four or five feet above them, were perched Mr. Albert Smith; Mr. John Lee—a gentleman well known in the theatrical circles; Mr. P. Thompson, of Guy's Hospital; Mr. Spencer—who accompanied Mr. Green when poor Cocking lost his life, and who now had the command of the "butterfly valve" which liberates the gas; and a friend. Everything being pronounced "all right," the word was given to "cast off," and the Balloon rose. We will now adopt the account of a traveller on the occasion:—

"The first sensation experienced was not that we were rising, but that the balloon remained fixed, whilst all the world below was rapidly falling away, until the cheers with which they greeted our departure grew fainter, and the cheerers themselves began to look like the inmates of many sixpenny Noah's arks grouped upon a billiard table—or perhaps, rather, the distinguished company who are assembled round the model Indian palace in the Public Dining-room at Hampton Court. Then they grew smaller and smaller, and we thought of the Colosseum view; until at last the *coup d'œil* got too grand in its diminitiveness to liken to anything.

"There was but one idea, at the same time, dominant in the minds of everybody. Was it possible that the small specks who moved along the thread-like scratches that we knew were streets, or scuffed about on carriages, evidently from the mews of the industrious fies, were fellow-creatures? Why, our hats would have held millions, and an emmet could have walked amongst them like a Megatherium! We never felt so humiliated as when we were forced to admit that we were of them—that we had appeared in the same contemptible light to other aerial travellers hundreds of times before.

"No one, who has not seen London from a balloon, can form the weakest notion of its vast extent—its interminable suburbs, stretching on and on, in all directions—its large enclosed fields, and gardens, and pleasure-grounds, where none were supposed to exist, by ordinary passengers. And most strange is the roar of the city, as it comes surging into the welkin, as though the whole metropolis cheered you with one voice. You would imagine that mighty crowds below were huzzing you on your way: and yet none beyond the ordinary passengers are to be seen. The noise is as inexplicable as the murmur in the air at hot summer noon.

"You are not conscious of any motion; neither, going with the wind, do you perceive its slightest breath; and the only way by which we could tell we were moving was by throwing bits of paper out. The neck of the balloon, however, collapses when it is sinking; and it is always open, to allow the escape of the gas, which expands on reaching a more rarefied atmosphere—otherwise it would burst.

"The new Houses of Parliament presented very interesting objects—the entire pile having the appearance of a delicate card-board model. The steamers on the river made, also, a very beautiful effect, leaving two long wings (if we may so call them) of foam behind them, similar to the trains of a table rocket—those fireworks which rise like birds, without sticks; and the rowing boats looked like caraway seeds.

"The balloon did not take a perfectly straight direction, but changed its line according to the currents. Our course was over Chelsea, the Penitentiary, St. George's Fields, Southwark, Rotherhithe, the Isle of Dogs, Blackwall, Plaistow then nearing Woolwich, going northwards slightly to Barking Levels and Dagenham Marsh, again keeping over the river, and finally descending on Wenington Level, near Rainham, in Essex, opposite Erith—having crossed and re-crossed the Thames several times.

"It was curious to see the four railways—the Blackwall, Greenwich, Brighton and Eastern Counties—all at once, with the specks of trains moving along them in both directions. As we passed Blackwall, the murmur of London grew fainter and fainter, until a deep and almost awful silence reigned. We were then 5200 feet high. The rich ground about the river Lee, with the Limehouse Cut; the Park at Greenwich, the grounds and woods of Charlton, and the vast expanse of the Essex marshes, all formed pleasing objects. We had not eyes enough to look about us, nor tongues sufficient to call each other's attention to fresh points of interest. Here we had some champagne—which appears to be an indispensable adjunct to a balloon voyage—and then, whilst crossing the river, threw down the empty bottles. Their disappearance, far below us, had an odd effect.

"The view of the country is not so interesting as that of the metropolis. Those who know the prospect from the top of the Rigi, in Switzerland, have seen a much finer bird's-eye panorama than can be got from a balloon. It has simply a map-like appearance—very like what the view would be coloured which was the frontispiece to Tomblinson's Rhine.

"A spot having been selected to descend upon, Mr. Green threw out the grapnel—a tolerably substantial affair—and we were ordered to 'hold tight.' It was as well that we did so; for every time the iron catches in the ground the balloon is pulled up suddenly, with a shock that would send anybody from his seat—a jerk like that which occurs when fresh carriages are brought up to a railway train, but more violent. At last it held firm, and then the car touched the ground with a bump that somewhat disconcerted the passengers, as the occupants of the hoop, at the same time, came down upon their heads. But some labourers appeared from an adjacent farm, and, holding on, we were soon enabled to get comfortably out, and stand once more upon the ground—which belonged to Mr. Blewitt, of Rainham.

"The strangest feeling of all, after our imperceptible journey, was to find ourselves on the Essex marshes, with the shouts of Cremorne still ringing in our ears. We assisted to pack up the balloon, which goes into the car as a travelling case, and then the question arose as to the means of return to London—for the marshes are not places where you can call a cab or wait for a train. We had to walk on to Rainham—a good three miles—and there at the inn we found an omnibus and the horses.

"We could see that the rustic inhabitants scarcely looked upon us as mortals. They regarded us with open eyes and mouths, and appeared disinclined to believe in the proffered hospitality of beer, which we offered them. But after a time their misgivings vanished, and we formed a merry party until the horses were put to—which at Rainham is a process occupying three quarters of an hour. At length, engaging a cart for the balloon, we started off for London, and arrived safely again at the West-end about one o'clock.

"From the delight we all experienced, we counsel everybody to go up in the balloon, and enjoy the journey—which they are sure to do—as much as we did. In spite of the apparent fragility of cane and net-work, nothing can, in reality, be more secure: Mr. Green is a steady, cool-headed gentleman, the stories of pressure on the ears, intense cold, and the danger of coming down are all fictions, invented by those who must make 'adventures' out of everything that befalls them; and the sensation is one of the most novel that can be experienced, and, at the same time, deliciously agreeable. Indeed, we almost wanted a few ferrets to give a little excitement to the trip; and have some notion, if possible, of going up the next time at midnight, with fireworks, in a thunder-storm; throwing away all the ballast, fastening down the valve, and seeing where the wind will send us."

MEMORIAL TO CAXTON.—The public meeting for raising a fund to erect a monument to commemorate the Introduction of Printing into England, will be held in the Great Room at the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, this day (Saturday), at two o'clock: Viscount Morpeth will preside. Several handsome sums have been already subscribed, and the scheme promises to be attended with the most interesting results.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.—From a perusal of many country papers and private letters, we fear that the disease has re-appeared in the potatoes, but, happily, it exists to a very limited extent. The *Sussex Advertiser* contains the following paragraph:—"We are extremely sorry to learn that the early potatoes, which have been recently dug from the various frames in this neighbourhood (Lewes), exhibit strong indications of the re-appearance of the disease which, for the two preceding years, has proved so destructive to this most valuable esculent. The haulm of the potatoes in the pen ground is looking exceedingly well, and appears to be yet in a most healthy and vigorous condition. It will be remembered, however, that the disease did not make its appearance last year, nor the preceding year, until the latter end of June, or the beginning of July." The *Chronicle* says:—"So far as our present information extends, we fear that there can be no doubt of the re-appearance of the blight in the present crop. A correspondent, who writes from Weybridge, and has forwarded a specimen of the potato plant, whose aspect bears out his assertion, states that the disease has commenced on the lower leaves, and is gradually extending to the top of the plant; and, in proof of the rapidity of the infection, adds, that on Saturday he could perceive no tokens of disease, but on Sunday detected the symptoms, though not so fully developed."

THUNDER-STORM AT MANCHESTER.—Manchester was, on Tuesday afternoon, visited by a rather heavy thunder-storm, which continued from about half-past four to a quarter-past five o'clock. About five there was a flash of lightning so vivid and brilliant, and followed so immediately by a sharp and rattling peal of thunder, as to produce a general impression that the lightning must have fallen somewhere near the centre of the town; and this impression proved to be perfectly correct. It struck the lofty chimney of the calendar works of Mr. Pollitt, adjoining Corporation-street, in which it has left very obvious marks of its force in the shape of a rugged and irregular groove in the brick work, extending from the roof of the building to the summit of the chimney, where a small portion of the stone coping has been displaced. Between the roof of the calendar-house and the earth the electric fluid has evidently passed along an upright shaft of iron which extends from the basement very nearly to the roof. The lead flashings affixed to the chimney at its junction with the roof have been partly bent up wards. What seems rather curious is, that, in many places, the lightning has displaced the mortar from between the bricks through the entire thickness of the brick-work.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AT CHESTER.



SCENE OF THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AT CHESTER.—DILAPIDATED SPAN OF THE DEE BRIDGE.

In fulfilment of our engagement, we this week present our readers with Illustrations descriptive of the late lamentable accident at the Dee Bridge, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

The general view is taken from the high ground on the Saltney side, looking down upon the dilapidated span of the Bridge, and showing the space left open between the piers by the fall of the girder and road-way. The bent ends of the overhanging rails are shown for the purpose of marking more clearly the late track; the rails, as well as every other part of the ruin having been removed from the verge of the opening before we visited the spot.

The Bridge crosses the river at an angle of about 48°; is constructed with three spans—skewed to the same angle—of 100 feet each; each span being sustained by four trussed girders, one on each side, and two in the middle, making the two roadways independent of each other; on the inside of the bottom flange of each pair of girders, shoes are cast, having a doon-tail socket, into which

wrought-iron ties are fitted to secure the girders from springing outwards at the bottom, a tendency to which is occasioned by the weight of the road-way and the oscillating pressure of the passing trains. Between these, and resting upon the same flange, are strong timber bearers or joists, upon which a flooring of four-inch planks is laid; on this the longitudinal sleepers are fitted, carrying the rails and check-rails, the latter being continued twenty-six feet beyond the span of the Bridge each way. Between each pair of girders near twenty tons of ballast had been recently laid, and we were informed by a gentleman on whom we can rely, that the unfortunate train in question was the first that had attempted to cross the Bridge after the ballast was so deposited.

Having heard much about the deflection of the girders when a train passed over, we watched them carefully on the occasion of two goods trains coming up, and could not perceive any more than a slight vibration, certainly nothing like a deflection of inches; they were unaccompanied by engine and tender. We have

The train consisted of the engine and tender, following which the carriages were arranged—1st. One first-class. 2nd. One second class (with break and guard-box): 3rd. One second: 4th. Luggage-van: 5th. Second-class.

One opinion, having the weight of high authority, is, that the tender, by some means, got off the rails whilst upon the Bridge, and struck the girder at I, which, instantly giving way, the train fell through, the connection between the first-class carriage and the tender being broken in the fall: whilst the latter, having received additional impulse from the engine turning on the steam just at this point, cleared the Bridge, struck and grazed the wall as before named, running, still off the rails, a distance of seventy feet, to where it now lies. The engine had parted from the tender, and continued on the rails, having sustained scarcely the slightest injury.

Another opinion attributes the accident to some radical defect in the material or construction of the girder. Evidence having been given that the deflection had amounted to from four to six inches during the passage of a heavy train, it is inferred that on this occasion the girder gave way first at C., and that the piece I, was "jumped" out by the fall.

It was at this point that the engineer states he felt the sinking, and turned the steam full on; the sudden jerk from which gave an impetus to the tender, and enabled it to reach the Saltney side. The way in which it got off the line, before it reached the end of the check rails, is thus accounted for:—

The tender has six wheels: the curvature of the sinking rails would throw two or four of them out of bearing, where the slightest impediment or impulse, at either side, would make it change position on the line; and that this occurred just before striking K, and that the coupling at a was broken by the sudden elevation of the fore part, and consequent bending down of the screw to the tug of the engine.

The evidence of the boy went to show that the carriages had nearly all crossed the Bridge, before the entire floor and rails gave way, and that the last carriage ran back, dragging the others, which had become disengaged from the tender, into the river; and it does appear that the first-class carriage struck the parapet at K, from whence portions of the plate glass and window frame were projected, and were found, and seen by us, on the 5th June, lying on the coping stone, as marked in the large drawing at X. From this, it would appear that a portion of the carriage was outside the parapet at the time it struck, which would make it very unlikely that any of the carriages had actually reached the Saltney side in comparative safety.

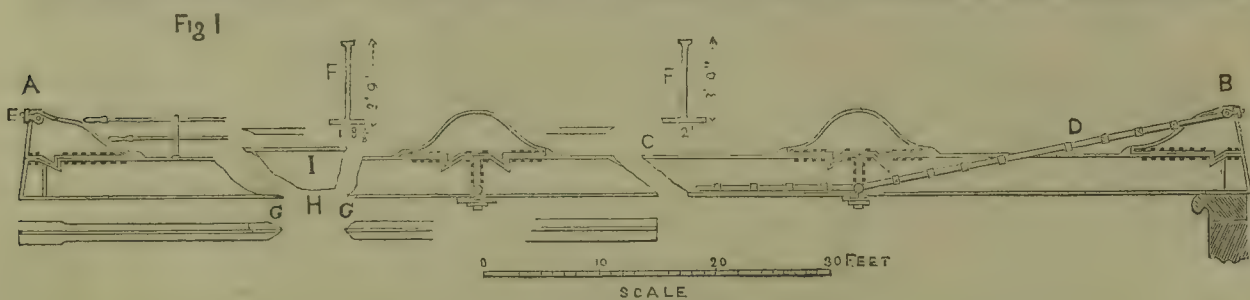
Another opinion is that the masonry was defective, and that the girders had not sufficient bearing; but, on examination, no deficiency was apparent in either respect. Others, that the tender struck the end of the girder A, and dislodged it from its bearings, from whence it fell into the river, and got broke by the fall, but there is no

appearance on the coping of its having been driven off in that way the stone being perfectly free from any marks of the girder having slid outward.

There appears no very clear mode of accounting for the tender leaving the line where the check-rails were fixed, except by supposing a curve in the rails; and, if a curve did occur, it must have been produced by something having sunk or given way.

The conduct of the engineer on the trying occasion is deserving of all praise; and there is a satisfaction in knowing that all that presence of mind and courage could do, was done at the moment, and done well.

Whilst we regret the absence from Chester of Mr. Lee, the Engineer to the line, and Mr. Munt, of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, to whom we were directed for information, we gladly acknowledge the readiness with which those gentlemen who were on the spot, and connected with the Railway, furnished us with some of the foregoing facts; and, if we have omitted any points which to them seemed important, it is only because we wished to avoid implying censure on any parties.



ELEVATION OF GIRDER.

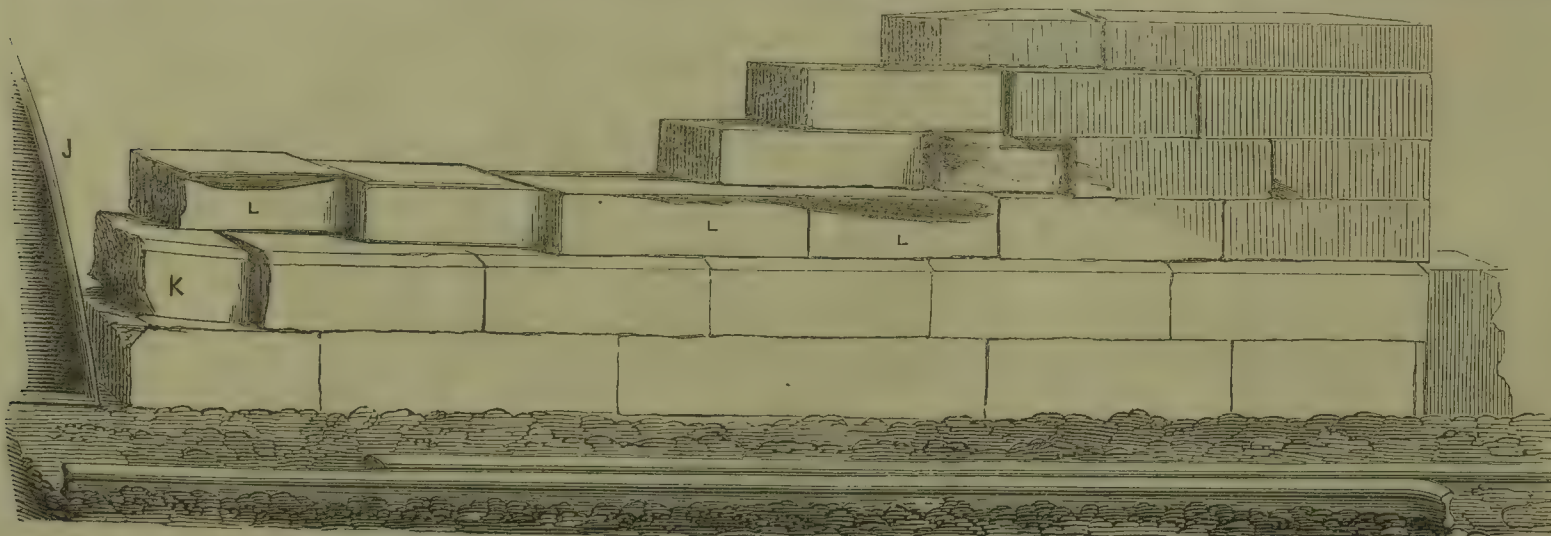
given this brief and general description, with the view of making the following details—more immediately referring to the melancholy catastrophe—clear and intelligible to the general reader.

By the evidence given on the inquest, the public are already aware that the same facts are adduced in support of widely differing opinions; and—as it is our object rather to furnish the material for others to judge from, than to volunteer an opinion of our own—we shall proceed to state the facts as they existed on our visiting the spot.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the broken girder, showing the exact form and position of the fractures. A is the Saltney end. From B to the fracture C, the girder is represented in its perfect state (except the rails which are indicated at

the opposite end, and shown entire in the general view), with the truss or tension plates, D, which run through, and are secured at A and B to the plates E. F F are enlarged transverse sections, and G G are plans of flange, showing the fracture, H. At the end B, is a section of masonry, showing the bearing of girder.

Fig. 2, is an elevation of the inside of the parapet, commencing from the end of the fallen girder, and extending 26 feet toward the Saltney end; the fractures and abrasions are carefully marked; as, on this piece of shattered wall, arguments of a very varied character are founded. J shows the end of the girder; K, where the tender first struck the wall; L L L, marks of abrasion, made by the screws and other slight projections on the side of the tender, several of which are broken off, and others much ground down.



PARAPET OF THE BRIDGE.



VAUXHALL GARDENS
THE VIEW OF VENICE.

THE above is a view of the pictorial model of a portion of the city of Venice, to which we alluded last week. It is set up on the "Waterloo Ground," where the fireworks are exhibited; and its effect about dusk, when the outlines are softened, and the real and artificial features more intimately blended, is very truthful. The spectator is supposed to be on the Grand Canal, at its entrance. In front of him is the landing-place leading to the Piazza di San Marco, with its two columns, on one of which the "winged lion of St. Mark" is a prominent object. The pile of buildings on the right is, or rather was, the Ducal Palace; and within its quadrangle are the "giant steps," down which the head of Marino Faliero rolled, and the terrible "lion's mouth" letter-box which received so many denunciations. Were the view continued still more to the right, the next opening would show us the Bridge of Sighs, crossing a narrow canal at some height, from the palace to the prisons. The Cathedral of St. Mark is before us, and over its principal door are the four celebrated horses of gilt bronze, which Napoleon removed to Paris, and which were afterwards returned. It is said that in the treasury of this fine church is the Gospel of St. Mark, written with his own hand.

The Campanile, or Bell Tower, is the lofty steeple to the left, from which Joel II Diavolo makes his descent. The original is about three hundred feet high, and is ascended, not by steps, but a series of inclined planes, so that a horse may be ridden to the very top. There is a story of Lord Byron's having once done so, on his pony—the only one in Venice. We do not see much of St. Mark's Place from this point. It extends to the left, surrounded by arcades, in which are shops and *cafés*. It is something like what the Palais Royale would be if the gardens were removed, together with the railings, and the whole area paved. People of all nations assemble here, and in the number of Turks, gravely smoking and drinking their coffee, you see the first traces of approach to the East. They are chiefly merchants, who come over from Trieste in the steamer.

It is a pity that real water could not have been introduced in front of this view, as the imitation, however well done, mars the truthfulness of the model generally. It is by the lake that the Surrey Gardens are enabled to give such marvellous additional effect to their views. There is room enough at Vauxhall for a very fair sheet of water, which need not be above a foot deep, as it requires to be but very shallow indeed for reflection; and in this the great beauty of the pyrotechnic display lies. The fireworks, however, at Vauxhall, are very splendid, and the Gardens fully maintain their reputation for these displays.

THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The party of Royal Sappers and Miners who are to form the "searching" party to be despatched on a boat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, in case no intelligence of them should reach England before next spring, have embarked on board the *Prince Rupert* and the *Westminster*. The instructions to the party are, to land at Fort Jack, and proceed to the company's station on the M'Kenzie river, where they are to winter; and, in the event of an unfortunate doubt still hanging over the fate of the intrepid Arctic voyagers, they will be joined by Sir John Richardson, in the spring of 1848. The men are all to be teetotallers, that is, no grog or spirits will be served out to them, but they will receive double pay and rations, and will have an abundant supply of pemmican, or the dried flesh of the buffalo. Winter dresses, prepared from the skin of the moose deer, are also provided for them, and every provision has been made to enable them to meet the rigours of the terrible climate they will have to endure. The men are all accustomed to the use of boats, which they will have in continual use on the M'Kenzie, and have been selected from the trades of carpenters, smiths, &c.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—As nearly six years have elapsed since the last General Election, it may not perhaps be altogether uninteresting to our readers to be reminded of the course that was then adopted with respect to the dissolution of the old and the meeting of the new Parliament. Her Majesty in person prorogued the then Parliament on the 22nd of June, 1841. The dissolution by proclamation took place on the following day, the new Parliament being summoned to meet, and met accordingly, on the 19th of August, a period of 58 days thus intervening between the two events. The Legislature having then assembled, the sittings continued for a period of seven weeks—viz., from August 19 to October 7, when the session, by successive adjournments, was carried over until the month of February of the following year. Supposing this precedent to be followed on the present occasion, and that Parliament be adjourned on the 8th, and dissolved on the 9th of July, as anticipated, then, allowing, as in the former instance, 58 days for the elections and the interval necessary for, and consequent upon, the calling of a new Parliament, the second session of the 11th Victoria will commence on the 7th of September. On the previous occasion, the new Parliament commenced its sittings on the 19th of August, which were protracted until the 7th of October, principally from the fact of Lord Melbourne's Government having been outvoted on the Address in both Houses, in reference to the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne, calling upon Parliament to consider the laws regulating the trade in corn, with the view of determining whether they did not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply, embarrass trade, derange the currency, diminish the comforts and increase the privations of the people—votes, which necessarily led to the delays and adjournments consequent upon the formation of a new Administration. Circumstances, however, have changed since then; and it may, therefore, be presumed that the forthcoming initiatory session, if it commences on or about the 7th of September, will terminate in a month or five weeks from that period, should no untoward circumstances, foreign or domestic, intervene.

FIRST AND SECONDS FLOUR.—At a recent meeting at Hastings, on the subject of the high price of provisions, Mr. Putland said:—"An authority had gone forth for the general use of seconds flour. That article was the one generally, he might say invariably, consumed by the poorer and middle classes. The effect had been to raise the price of red wheats, from which alone that article was manufactured, equal to the white wheats, and had raised seconds flour to an extent unknown before. By this means a great injury had been inflicted on the poor. He found from recent trials and experience that nothing would sustain the working man so well as good strong red wheat flour. They might get rice, sago, or any other commodity, by which they would obtain an increase of bulk, but not of life-sustaining power, so that he much questioned any saving being effected. They should, therefore, be cautious how they sent forth any recommendations which would have the effect of urging the further progress of the error. He felt that they ought to advise that those who could afford it should use the best bread, and thereby leave more of the second quality for consumption by the poor."

THE BOSJESMANS, AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL,
PICCADILLY.

THE exhibition of these extraordinary "Bush People," at that ark of zoological wonders—the Egyptian Hall, continues to attract numerous visitors. The group comprises two men, two women, and an infant, brought from that part of South Africa which borders on the English possessions and the territories of the Kaffirs.

With the ethnological characteristics of the Bosjesmans, literally, "Bushmen," the public have been made acquainted through the writings of Lichtenstein, Burchell, Campbell, Thompson, Pringle, and other intelligent travellers in Africa. The name of Bushmen, according to Dr. Knox, is inappropriate, since the race is unknown in woody land; the Doctor conjectures that the interior of Africa may be peopled with herds of tribes of this race; and he has a somewhat fanciful hypothesis identifying these poor creatures with the pigmies in Homer, who waged war against the cranes. It seems, however, ascertained that the Bosjesmans are a branch of the Hottentot race, which separated from the rest long before the establishment of the Europeans in Southern Africa, and took to a wandering life in the northern and more inland parts of the country. They are now beginning to be surrounded by civilisation; and, consequently, they must either become civilised themselves or become extinct. The latter seems the more probable; and, on this account, the present Exhibition is important, especially in illustration of the study of Ethnology, which is every year advancing in popularity.

The curious creatures at the Egyptian Hall are grouped upon a raised stage at one end of the large room; with a "flat" scene, set vegetation, hanging wood, &c. from the country of the Bushmen, cleverly painted and arranged by Mr. Johnstone. This is a vigorous piece of scenic effect, and greatly relieves the repulsive aspect of the aboriginal group. On our visit, one of the men, and the younger female, lay upon the floor, asleep, wrapped in their rugs, and skin clothing. The mother sat nursing her bantling; and the other man sat smoking at the opposite corner; while in the centre blazed an open fire, which one of the party occasionally replenished with wood. The women wore conical caps, made of hide, and gold ornaments in their ears; the men, a sort of skin cloak, which hung down to their knees over a close tunic; the legs and feet were en-

tirely bare. The most active individual of the party was the man whom our artist has represented standing; he addressed the audience very emphatically, and gave a sort of pantomimic description of the taking of a serpent, whose stuffed form he held up by way of illustration. His action was vehement, and not altogether graceless; and his pantomime was very striking. The frequent and strong clacking sound of the tongue, and the drawing of the ends of the sentences, were very peculiar. This fellow would make a capital melodramatic actor. Neither of the party betrayed the least timidity: the mother occasionally left her child to receive money from the spectators, and kissed with fervour the donor's hand. The man, too, gratefully received a cigar, but did not leave off smoking his hemp-seed, to enjoy the higher flavoured luxury.

In stature, these Bosjesmans are low; they are lean; their legs are symmetrical; and in physiognomy, they agree with what Lichtenstein says of the race: "they have the universally distinguishing features of the Hottentots, their broad flat nose, the long prominent cheek-bones, and the yellow-brown hue of the skin;" and "their physiognomy has the same characteristic features as that of the Hottentots, only more wild and animated, owing to their insecure and wandering habits of life."

During our visit, the party went through a variety of performances illustrative of their customs in their native country: their whoops were sometimes startling; they seemed more than once to consider the attentions of a spectator as an affront, and were only stayed by their attendant from resentment. There were several implements lying about; but the bow and arrow appeared to be the favourite weapon.

Altogether, this is an exhibition of unusual interest and value. The first effect, on entering the room, may be repulsive; but, the attentive visitor soon overcomes this feeling, and sees in the benighted beings before him a fine subject for scientific investigation, as well as a scene for popular gratification, and rational curiosity. It was strange, too, in looking through one of the windows of the room into the busy street, to reflect that by a single turn of the head might be witnessed the two extremes of humanity—the lowest and highest of the race—the wandering savage, and the silken baron of civilisation.

The portrait in the background of the sketch, we should add, is that of the gentleman under whose care the Bosjesmans have been brought from their native country to form one of our metropolitan sights.



THE BOSJESMANS AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Cor."—The Author's solution of Enigma 165 (a masterly stratagem) is—1. R to Q 2nd, K P one; 2. B to K 3rd, K to K 3rd; 3. R to Q 2nd, P takes P; 4. B takes P, K to K 3rd; 5. R to Q 6th, mate: or, 1. R to Q 2nd, K to K 3rd; 2. R to K 2nd, K P one; 3. B to K 3rd, K P one; 4. R to K 3rd, K to K 3rd; 5. R to Q 6th, mate. Your enclosure is left for you at the Office of this Paper; or, on receipt of your address, will be forwarded.

"C. B. D."—You are quite mistaken; look once more, and with attention.

"W. A. E."—It is you who are in error: the Problem is perfectly correct.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The Game of Chess in Italy differs from ours in the method of Castling, and in the unfettered privilege a Pawn has of marching two steps on his first move without the liability of being taken in passing by a hostile Pawn. For the Rules of the Game as played among the Natives of India, see the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," vol. 4, page 149, where some games played by an Englishman and two Natives are given.

"T. N."—The solution of Enigma 165 is given above. The position is of remarkable beauty and originality; and we have to reproach ourselves for not having given it the prominent position in our column to which it is entitled.

"F. G. R."—Your suggestions have been anticipated. The "Hand-book," which is on the eve of publication, contains above one hundred and fifty illustrative diagrams, and omits no one of the subjects to which you have alluded.

"A Freemason."—The Subscription to the London Chess Club is three guineas a year.

"H. A. D."—Your signature is quite undecipherable. To gain admission to one of the Metropolitan Chess Clubs, you should write to the Secretary. For the old London Chess Club, address to the George and Vulture Hotel, Cornhill; and for the St. George's Club, to No. 5, Cavendish-square.

"T. B."—Liverpool.—Your solution shall be examined.

"J. T."—The solutions requested shall be given next week.

"Duo."—De la Rue's or Dr. Rogee's Folding Chess-Board may doubtless be got at the Office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." The work you require is Bohn's forthcoming "Handbook," which will be out in a few days.

Solutions by "G. E. D.," "G. A. H.," "Zeto," "Sopraccitta," "Lesbia," "W. F.," "T. W. P.," "D. C.," and "G. H. T.," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 176.

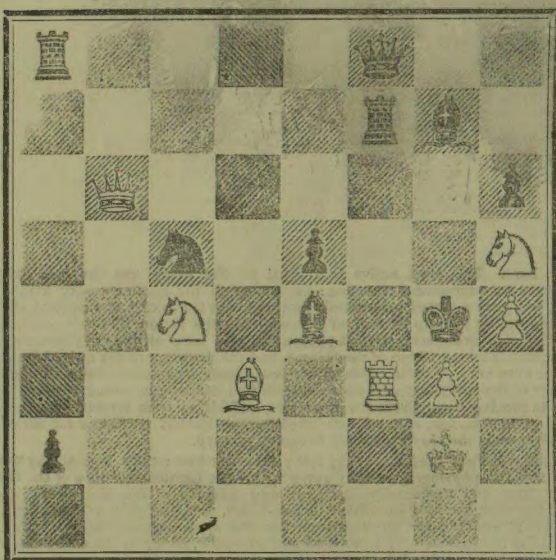
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K Kt to Q sq (ch)	K takes P	4. Castles (ch)	K to his 7th
2. K Kt to B 2nd (ch)	K to his 6th (best)	5. Q Kt to Q B 3d	Mate.
3. K Kt to Kt 4th (ch)	K to Q 6th		

PROBLEM, No. 177.

By Mr. WOODWARD, of Liverpool.

White to play and mate in six moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

GAME PLAYED BY M. VON CARNAP AND ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE LONDON CHESS CLUB; THE FORMER GIVING THE ODDS OF THE QUEEN'S KNIGHT.

(White's Q Kt must be removed.)

WHITE (Von Carnap).	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Von Carnap).	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. K P two	K P two	14. Q R to K sq (ch)	Q takes B
2. K P two	Q P one	15. Q B to K 7th (ch)	K takes B
3. K B to Q 4th	K B to Q 4th	16. P takes Q (ch)	K to K sq
4. Q Kt P two	B takes Kt P	17. P takes Kt	K B to Q 4th
5. Q B P one	B to Q 4th	18. Q R to K 4th	K B to Q 3rd
6. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3d	19. K R to K sq	Q B to K B 4th
7. Q P two	P takes P	20. Q R to K 2nd	K B P one
8. P takes P	Q P one	21. K R P one	K to Q 2nd
9. Q B to Q R 3d	K Kt to B 3d	22. Kt to Q 4th	K Kt P one
10. K P one	P takes P	23. K Kt P two	K B to K 4th
11. Q to Q Kt 3d	Q to Q 2d	24. K R to Q sq	B takes Kt
12. P takes P	Q Kt to Q 4th	25. R takes B (ch)	K to K sq
13. P takes Kt	Kt takes Q	26. P takes B, and wins.	

GAME BETWEEN CAPTAIN KENNEDY AND A STRONG METROPOLITAN PLAYER.

BLACK (CAPT. K.).	WHITE (MR. F.).	BLACK (CAPT. K.).	WHITE (MR. F.).
1. Q P two	Q P two	18. Q takes Kt	K P one
2. Q P two	Q P one	19. B to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd
3. K P one	K Kt to B 3rd	20. K B P one	K P one
4. Q Kt P two	K P one	21. Q takes Q P	Kt to K B 4th
5. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	22. Q to K 5th	Kt to K 6th
6. K Kt to Q 2nd	K B to Q Kt 5th	23. B takes K R	Q takes B
7. Castles	Q Kt P one	24. K R to Q B sq	K to Q B sq
8. Q Kt P one	Q B to Kt 2nd	25. Q to Q 4th	Q to Q B 4th
9. K B P one	Q Kt to Q 2nd	26. K R to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Q B P
10. K P one	K B takes Kt	27. Q R to Q B sq	Q Kt P one
11. Kt takes B	Q B P one	28. Q R P two	P takes P
12. K P one	K Kt to K sq	29. P takes P	P takes P
13. Q to Q B 2nd	Q B P takes P	30. Q takes Q	R takes Q
14. B takes K R P, ch	K to R sq	31. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q B 3rd
15. Kt to K 2nd	Q P takes P	32. Q R to R sq	B to Q 2nd
16. P takes P	Q Kt takes K P	33. K B P one	B takes K B P
17. K B to Q 3rd	Kt takes B	34. Kt takes B	R takes Kt

And Black mated in three moves.

GAME PLAYED BETWEEN M. ST. AMANT AND MR. G. MEDLEY, M. ST. AMANT GIVING THE ODDS OF HIS Q'S KT.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE (M. ST. A.).	BLACK (MR. M.).	WHITE (M. ST. A.).	BLACK (MR. M.).
1. K P two	P two	17. B takes R	K takes Q B
2. K B to Q 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	28. R to K Kt sq	Q Kt to K 4th
3. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt takes P	29. R takes P	K Kt to B 3rd
4. Q P one	K Kt to B 3rd	30. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt P one
5. K Kt takes P	Q P two	31. B to Q sq	Q R P two
6. K B to Q Kt 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	32. Q R P two	K to K R sq
7. P one	Q Kt to B 3rd	33. B to K 2nd	R to K R 5th
8. K B P two	Castles	34. R to Q Kt 7th	R to Q B 3rd
9. Castles	B to K B 4th	35. R to Q Kt 8th	R to K 5th
10. K R P one	Q Kt to K 2nd	36. B to K B sq	R to K 8th
11. K R P one	K R P one	37. B to K Kt 2nd (ch)	K to Q B 4th
12. Q to K 2nd	Q B P two	38. Q Kt P two (ch)	P takes P
13. K Kt P two	Q B to K 5th	39. P takes P (ch)	K to Q 5th
14. K Kt P one	K Kt to R 2nd	40. R takes P	K Kt to Q 2nd
15. P takes Q B P	B takes P (ch)	41. R to Q Kt 7th	R to Q Kt 8th
16. K to R 2nd	K B P one (a)	42. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt 6th (d)
17. Q takes B	P takes Kt	43. Q R P one	K to Q R 4th
18. Q takes K P	P takes P	44. Q R P one	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd
19. Q B to Q 2nd	P takes P (b)	45. Q R P one	R to Q Kt 7th
20. R to K Kt sq	B takes R (ch) (c)	46. R to Q Kt 7th	Q Kt to Q B 5th
21. R takes B	K R to B 2nd	47. R to Q Kt 8th	R takes P
22. Q B takes P	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	48. B to Q 5th	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
23. Q takes Q P	Q takes Q	49. K to Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 6th (ch)
24. B takes Q	K to K B sq	50. K to K R 4th	R to Q R 6th
25. Q B to Q 6th (ch)	K to K sq	51. B takes Kt	K to Q 5th
26. K to K sq (ch)	K to Q 2nd	52. B to Q R 6th (e)	

And wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K R 2nd	K at K R sq	R at K Kt 3rd & 7th	R at K B sq
Q at Q 3d	K at her B 4th	K at K R 6th	R at Q sq
			Kt at K Kt 4th

White to play, and mate in three moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 7th	K at his 4th	Kt at Q sq	P at K R 3rd, K Kt
R at K B 4th and	R at K R 6th	P at K Kt 3rd, K	5th, Q 4th, and Q
Q 4th	B at K R sq	K at Q 3rd, and	B 5th
B at Q R 3rd	Kt at K Kt 3rd	Q Kt 5th	

White to play, and mate in four moves.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his sq	K at Q R 4th	P at Q B 4th, and Q	
R at K R 8th	P at Q R 2nd	Kt 3rd	
Kt at Q 5th			

White to play, and mate in five moves.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very limited supplies of English wheat have come to hand for our market this week, coastwise as well as by land carriage, hence the show of samples of that grain to-day, was exceedingly small. The attendance of buyers was by no means large, yet the demand for all kinds of wheat, of home produce, was firm, and Monday's quotations were steadily supported in every instance. On the whole, a large business was doing in foreign wheat, the imports of which have amounted to 11,540 quarters; but though some of the importers refused to sell except at 1s per quarter more money, we can notice no actual improvement in value. The quantity of barley on show was small, and the inquiry for that article may be considered steady, at full prices. Malt was in short supply, and fair demand, at late rates. The oat trade was steady, at very full prices. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour without alteration.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2570; barley, —; malt, 430; oats, 1170. Irish: Wheat, 900; barley, 1400; malt, —; oats, 1270. Foreign: Wheat, 11,540; barley, 1420; malt, —; oats, 1940. Flour: 1990 sacks; rye, 1000; Tarras, 700; and 700 to 750 per bushel. English: Wheat, 1000; Rye, 1000; Barley, 1000; Oats, 1000; Malt, 1000; Flour, 1000; Beans, 1000; Peas, 1000; Indian corn, 1000; and 1000 to 1050 per quarter. Foreign: Wheat, 1000; Rye, 1000; Barley, 1000; Oats, 1000; Malt, 1000; Flour, 1000; Beans, 1000; Peas, 1000; Indian corn, 1000; and 1000 to 1050 per quarter. Town-made flour, 7s to 8s; Suffolk, 6s to 7s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 6s to 7s; and 7s to 7s 6d per 280lbs. Rye wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 4s to 4s 6d per 190lb; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in this article, that prices must be considered almost nominal.

Linned, English, sowing, 5s to 5s 6d; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 5s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 5s. Hempseed, 3s to 3s 6d per quarter. Coriander, 1s to 2s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white, 10s to 11s; and 10s to 11s per bushel. English Rapeseed (new), £31 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linned cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £7 12s per ton. Canary, 6s to 6s 6d per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Broad.—The prices of wheat sown in the Metropolis are from 11s to 12s; of household ditto, 9s to 11s per 4lbs last.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 9s 10d; barley, 5s 3d; oats, 3s 11d; rye, 7s 2d; beans, 6s 3d; peas, 6s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 9s 7d; barley, 5s 3d; oats, 3s 7d; rye, 6s 7d; beans, 5s 2d; peas, 5s 6d.

Tea.—At auction about 14,000 packages of tea have been offered this week. Only a small quantity found buyers, at late rates. The deliveries are increasing, yet the private contract demand is by no means active.

Sugar.—On the whole a fair business has been doing in raw qualities, at late rates. Refined goods are very dull, and somewhat lower—brown lumps selling at 6s 6d to 6s 2d, and standard ditto 6s 2d to 6s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—All kinds are a fair inquiry, at previous quotations. The supply on offer is tolerably good.

Rice.—This article commands the late advance in the currencies, with a full average amount of business doing.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter having been on an extensive scale this week, the sale for that article is heavy, at drooping prices. Limerick is selling at 8s to 8s 6d; and Waterford, 8s to 8s 6d per cwt, landed. On board, several sales have taken place at 8s, for August. Foreign butter is in large supply and heavy inquiry, at an abatement of 8s to 10s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 7s to 8s; and inferior, 7s to 7s 6d per cwt. English butter is dull, and 2s 6d cwt. lower. Fine Dorset, 9s to 9s 6d; middling ditto, 8s to 8s 6d per cwt. and fresh, 8s to 11s per dozen lbs. Bacon is in good request, at 1s to 2s per cwt more money. Waterford, landed, 7s to 8s; and heavy, 7s to 7s 6d per cwt. Bale and tierce middles are 1s to 2s per cwt dearer. All other kinds of provisions are quite as dear.

Tallow.—Prices are still advancing, with a firm demand. On the spot, the quotation is 50s 6d; and for delivery, 48s to 48s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 49s netcash.

Oils.—The market generally is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency.

Rum.—Only a limited demand exists for this article; but the importers are firm, and will not sell except at very full prices.

Coal (Friday).—Adair's, 14s 6d; Haswell, 16s 6d; Steward's, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s 3d; Adelaide, 16s 9d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The accounts which have come to hand to-day from the various plantations in Sussex and Kent are to the effect that the bine continues to grow rapidly. In some parts of the former county, the fly has somewhat increased. Yet, on the whole, we regard our advices as satisfactory. Scarcely any betting has as yet taken place in the duty, but some parties have laid it as high as £175,000. The supply of all kinds of hops on sale here is small; nevertheless, the demand is in a very sluggish state, and prices rule very low for the time of year.

Sussex pockets, £3 18s to £4 6s; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £5 12s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £4 12s to £5 12s per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday). The supply of beasts on offer this morning being unusually large viz. 1543 head, and 233 calves, by no means numerous, the best of the best of the best were somewhat inactive, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. We had on sale 389 oxen and cows, 1650 sheep and lambs, and 135 calves from Holland and Germany, together with 350 horned and polled Scots from Scotland. In the numbers of sheep, a decided increase was apparent. On the whole the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, but late figures were mostly supported. With lambs—135 of which reached us from the Isle of Wight—we were heavily supplied, while the sale for that description of stock was heavy, at a fall in value of quite 1d per 8lb. Calves were in great supply, and fair demand, at late rates. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Milch cows were dull, at from 21s to £20 each.

Per 8lb. to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; second quality ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; prime large oxen, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; large coarse-wooled, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime small ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 10d. Suckling calves, 20s to 30s; and quarter old stores, 18s to 21s each. Beasts, 1543; cows, 161; sheep and lambs, 12,220; calves, 538; pigs, 290. Vegetables and Land Produce (Friday).—Although the supplies of most here to-day were by no means large, the general demand was heavy, and prices had a downward tendency.

Per 8lb. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime large ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large pork, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; middling ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 2d; pig, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although no material reduction in the value of money has yet taken place, the tendency of the market is decidedly in favour of a decline. The seasonable weather, improvement in the position of the Bank of England as regards both the gold and securities, and the continued arrival of foreign orders, all combine to influence favourably future prospects. Already the most extensive brokers have refused to accept of money for bills, unless at a reduction of one-half per cent. upon the former rates. This affords a striking proof that the demand for money continues to abate. The harvest in all parts of Europe is reported to promise favourably, doubts being entertained only with regard to potatoes. Notwithstanding, any immediate revival of trade cannot, however, be anticipated, and the approaching elections will assist in retarding this much desired event. Without undervaluing so important a drawback, improvement is generally felt to be progressing, and reasonable hopes may be entertained that the worst of our difficulties has been seen.

The Corn Market advanced on Monday from 6s. to 8s. the quarter, and Consols, in consequence, declined about 1/2 per cent., closing at 87 1/2 buyers for Money, and 88 1/2 buyers for Time. Although, on Tuesday, business was very limited, Consols improved about 1/2 per cent.; and, on Wednesday, the fact of the Corn Market being dull, with rather a downward tendency, again had an improving effect on prices. The Chancery broker was also a purchaser, and the result was Consols closing at 88 1/2 for Money, and 88 1/2 for Time. On Thursday, these prices were barely maintained, absence of business being the principal reason for a slight tendency to decline. The transfer book for Consols will close on the 11th of June, and open on the 16th of July. Formerly the closing lasted for six weeks; but the extensive and judicious alterations, suggested and perfected by Mr. W. Ray Smece, has afforded the Directors of the Bank an opportunity of consulting the public convenience by shortening the period nearly a fortnight. The Exchequer Market has been firmer, while the amount sent in for payment has been only about £26,000. This trifling demand fully confirms the opinion offered in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of the 29th of May. Bank Stock has been but little dealt in, and at the close of the week business generally was confined to very narrow limits. Prices at closing were for Bank Stock, 196; Reduced, 86 1/2; Consols, 88 1/2; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuitiess, 88 1/2; New Five per Cent. Annuitiess, 118; Long Annuitiess, 9 1/16; Ditto, thirty years, 9 5/16; Consols for Opening, 88 1/2; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 6 pm.; Ditto, Small, 12 pm.

There was a slight tendency to animation in the Foreign Market on Monday, although no great alteration in prices occurred. It did not, however, continue, and the changes in values have been so trifling as to scarcely merit recording. Mexican on Monday quoted 20 1/2, and closes at 20 1/2. Spanish Five per Cent. quoted 21 1/2, closing at 22. The Three per Cent. were 33 1/2, and are 34. Portuguese on Monday were 30 for the account; the news from Portugal on Thursday has improved the price to 30 1/2. Brazilian closes at 83 1/2. Buenos Ayres, 37. Russian, 110. Venezuela deferred, 12 1/2. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 58 1/2. Four per Cent, 89 1/2 to 90.

The Railway Market continues drooping, attention being principally directed to the result of the Chancellor's resolutions. No doubt can exist that some measures must be adopted to postpone calls for the present, or shares in the lines just commenced will become perfectly unsaleable. Even in the case of the dividend-paying lines, recent calls have not been met to an extent of nearly one-third. Large holders, it is said, have been the defaulters, while the smaller holders have been alarmed into payment. From these large amounts not being paid, other calls have been rendered requisite, and it will be well that, at general meetings, such circumstances should be inquired into. At the close of the week, the Market was heavy, at the following prices:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 17; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14 1/2; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 5 1/2; Buckinghamshire, 1 1/2; Caledonian, 29 1/2; Ditto, Clydebank Junction, 42 1/2; Eastern Counties, 19 1/2; Ditto, York Extension, 6 1/2; East Lincolnshire, 7 1/2; Great Northern, 2; Ditto, London

and York Extension, 1 1/2; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 24; Great North of England, 230; Ditto, New, 62; Great Western Quarter Shares, 16 1/2; Ditto, New, 8; Lancaster and Carlisle, New, 10 1/2; Leeds and Thirk, 20; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 53 1/2; Ditto, Consolidated Eighth, 12 1/2; London and North-Western, 176; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B., 23; Ditto, Ditto, New Shares, 12 1/2; Ditto, Fifths, 16 1/2; Ditto, £40 Shares, M. and B., 69; London and South-Western, 65 1/2; Ditto, New, 29 1/2; Ditto, New, 23; Ditto, Tenth (Consolidated), 55 1/2; Lynn and Dereham, 19 1/2; Manchester and Leeds, Thirds (Reg.), 4 1/2; Manch. and Southamp., 3; Midland, 120 1/2; Do. New, 40 1/2; Do. New, 8 1/2; Do. Birm. and Derby, 92; Do. Cons. Brist. and Birm., 6 per Cent, 127; Newcastle and Berwick, 20 1/2; Ditto, New, 65; Newmarket and Chesterford, 9; Norfolk, 127; North British, Half Shares, 15; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 4 1/2; Ditto, Thirds, 2 1/2; North Staffordshire, 9 1/2; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13 1/2; Preston and Wyre, 36 1/2; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 5 1/2; Scottish Central, 24 1/2; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class B, 21; South Devon, 27 1/2; South Staffordshire, 3 discount; South Wales, 7 1/2; West Riding Union, 4 discount; Windsor, Staines, and South Western, 7 1/2; York and Newcastle, 36 1/2; Ditto, Preference, 6 1/2; York and North Midland, Extension, 41 1/2; Do. Preference, 15 1/2; Demerara, 2 1/2; East Indian, 1; Northern of France, 11 1/2; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6; Paris and Lyons, 5 1/2; Paris and Strasbourg, 4 1/2; Sambre and Meuse, 7; London and Westminster Bank, 20 1/2; Union of Australia, 24 1/2; Real del Monte Mine, Unregistered, 3 1/2.

SATURDAY MORNING.—There was a slight improvement in the Consol Market yesterday, induced by the heavy and downward tendency of the Corn Market. The last price of Consols was for Money, 88 1/2 to 89; for Account, 88 1/2. It is understood that the Portuguese Government will not be enabled to pay the dividend on the Four per Cent. Bonds falling due the 1st of July. There was no registered transaction in Portuguese yesterday. No alteration of any importance occurred in the Share Market.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

BANKRUPTS.

J. T. CREMER, St. Mary Axe, merchant. W. H. NOYES, Longparish, Hampshire, baker. J. WEBDALE, Luton, draper. J. PARKER, late of Clapham, corn chandler. R. LAYERS, Southampton, grocer. J. AGER, Northampton, boot manufacturer. W. S. BROWN, Sen., and W. S. BROWN, Jun., Broad-street, Ratcliffe, sail makers. W. DICKEN, Brentford, and J. J. HOLMYARD, Ogilby-street, Folly-place, and Foley-street, furniture broker. W. SIMS, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, coachmaker. T. BEWLEY, Moulsham, Essex, iron manufacturer. C. CURME, Hipton, common brewer. B. BOWEN, Bistol, coal-merchant. H. COLE, Birkenhead, builder. J. ASHCROFT, Liverpool, timber-broker. T. P. FAY, Liverpool, surgeon. G. COLE, Manchester, wine-merchant. T. J. BIRCH, Pendleton, tea-dealer. E. MEGNARD and J. HUDSON, Sunderland, Seaham, Hartlepool, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. A. LALAN and CO., Glasgow, cotton spinners. J. and C. WATT, Glasgow, grocers. J. GIBSON, Cairn-muir, Peeblesshire, farmer. J. CREASE, Edinburgh, merchant.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 11.

6th Dragoons: Cornet W. Doyle to be Lieutenant, vice Stone; G. E. L. Boynton to be Cornet, vice Doyle.

9th Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Head to be Lieutenant, vice Antrobus. 10th: Cornet C. M'Nab to be Lieutenant, vice Walsh; Cornet B. M. Given to be Captain, vice Orme; T. W. Dwyer to be Cornet, vice Given; 17th: Lieut. A. Crawshaw to be Lieutenant, vice Bouscarr; Cornet P. J. W. Miles to be Lieutenant, vice Crawshaw; W. F. Webb to be Cornet, vice Miles.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. H. H. M. Percy to be Adjutant, vice Wynyard.

Colonial Regiment of Foot Guards: Brevet-Major Lieutenant and Captain J. L. Erlington to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brinkman; Ensign and Lieutenant J. C. M. Cowell to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE APHIS VASTATOR ON THE POTATO PLANT.

In No. 246 of our Journal, we alluded to the researches of Mr. Alfred Smee,* which led him to infer that the present Malady in the Potato plant is to be attributed to a small insect of the family of Aphides, which he calls the Vastator. During the past week, he has announced the recurrence of the insect—an event which now becomes of such vast importance to the political and social welfare of this country, that we are induced to give a more highly finished illustration of this destructive pest in the winged state (Fig. 1), and call attention to other species allied to it. The creature feeds on the under surface of the leaf,



FIG. 1.—THE APHIS VASTATOR MAGNIFIED ONE HUNDRED TIMES.

and may now be found in nearly every potato ground round London. We have observed it at Peckham, Fulham, Tottenham, Blackheath, Sydenham, Stratford, Lewisham, Chigwell, Beckenham; and we hear of it from the midland and western counties. In our former number, we figured the Vastator in the larva, pupa, and final state; and, therefore, we must refer our readers to these figures. Upon attentively examining the potato plant, a single insect in the larva state may be detected here and there upon the under surface of the leaves, or a little colony may be noticed, like a flock of sheep, remaining motionless, and sucking the juices of the plant. They first appeared on or about the 24th of May, and, therefore, have hardly had time to commit serious damage, although we have observed that the fatal gangrene has manifested itself on some leaves (Fig. 2).

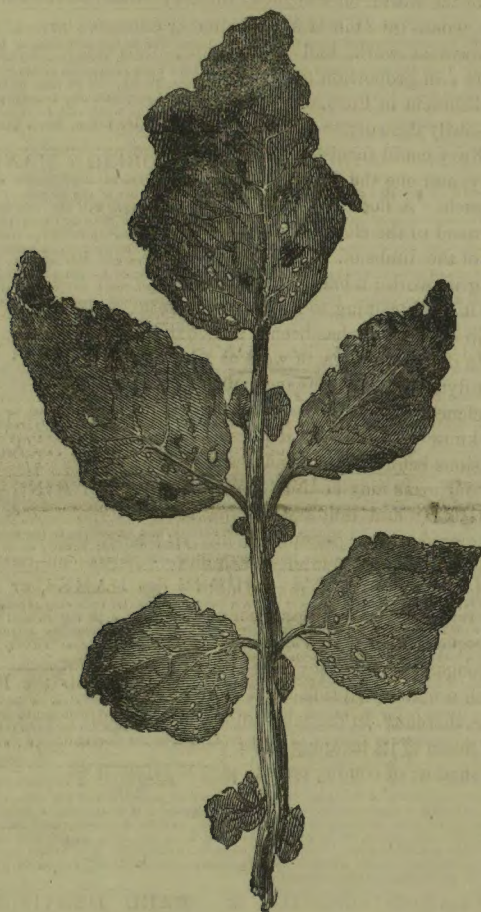


FIG. 2.—POTATO LEAF DISEASED.

The Aphis Vastator appears to be one of the most important of Aphides, from the large number of plants used by man which it attacks; and Mr. Smee has given the following list of plants which it destroys or injures.

PLANTS DESTROYED BY VASTATOR.

WILD.			
Shepherd's Parsley	Mustard	Pasture Grass	Spurge
Groundsel	Solanum Nigrum	Nettle	Geranium Mollis
Turnip	Dulcamara	Violet	

CULTIVATED.			
Clover	Spinach	Carrot	Tulips
Beet	Turnip	Parasit	Crocuses

PLANTS PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY VASTATOR.

WILD.			
Belladonna	Plantain	Chickweed	Dock
Stramonium	Pansy	Thistles	Elder
Hyoscyamus	Mallow		
CULTIVATED.			
Potato	Cabbages	Cinerarias	Cacti
Tomato	Celery	Verbena	Passion Flowers
Sweet Potato	Horseradish	Peach	Fairy Rose
Artichoke, Garden	Parsley	Neckarine	Mary Solani
Jerusalem	Major Convolvulus	Apricot	Other Greenhouse
Wheat	Merigolds	Date Palm	Plants
Indian Corn	Balsams	Ipomoea Learii	

This list of plants, which is probably very incomplete, shows the omnivorous character of this Aphis, which entitles it, if not to our respect, at least to our fullest consideration. Its influences in producing dry or wet gangrene is highly important, and our illustration exhibits the manner in which the leaf and leaf stalk of the potato plant blotches after its attack.

The family of Aphides contains numerous species, but those inhabiting Great Britain have not as yet been satisfactorily determined. In works on Natural History they are so sparingly figured, that we have thought it advisable at the present moment to delineate several species to indicate their general characteristics. The Vastator is similar in many respects to other species, and one which it resembles is called the Hop Fly (Fig. 3). The produce of the hop entirely depends upon the absence or presence of this pest, and Rusticus calculates that its extent of damage amounts sometimes in value to three millions. It is best distinguished from the Vastator by two strongly-marked projections on the head, on the inner side of the base of the antennae. The Green Fly also very much injures our geraniums. It may be known from the Vastator by the superior length of the body, antennae, and legs; in fact, all parts are relatively longer than the Vastator, and, in the winged state, the body is a bright green without black marks. The parsley, carrot, and parsnip crops are also this year covered with their respective Aphides, not much differing from the Vastator, and on the strawberry plants sometimes countless multitudes may be found, which much injure the plant and lessen the produce.

The cabbages and cruciferous plants are, towards autumn, with a white downy



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

Aphis (Fig. 4), which remains motionless on the under surface of the leaves. They render the pods of cauliflowers left for seed unfruitful, and sometimes otherwise much



FIG. 5.

damage the plant by causing the leaves to rot at the part punctured. In our frames we may observe the under surface of the leaves of cucumber and melon plants to be covered with a minute specimen of Aphis (Fig. 5), which may be at once recognised by its black abdominal tubercles, and which, if not destroyed, will seriously injure the plants. This Aphis has been also known to feed upon various kinds of acemenes. Upon trees we have numerous species; and we shall first speak of that which infests the rose (Fig. 6). Every lady knows how injurious this creature is to the queen of flowers; and, though not so fatal to the plant as those which infest smaller vegetables, it still does much mischief. There are three other species which infest this tree; but the careful gardener can easily remove them by syringing with plain water. Sir Joseph Banks long since pointed out how se-

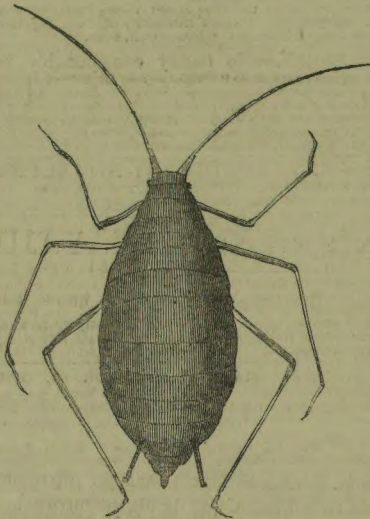


FIG. 6.

verely the apple tree has suffered from the American Blight, which killed numerous codling trees. It is much diminished in quantity since the beginning of this century, but is still to be seen in nearly every orchard (Fig. 7). This creature has very long piercers to penetrate the bark (Fig. 8), as



FIG. 7.

it will feed upon the trunk of the tree. On the apple tree may be found two or three other Aphides, which we have not space to figure, but which are now doing damage.

The sycamore (Fig. 9) is infested by two Aphides, one living upon the leaf, the other on the young shoots. That on the leaf is very large and beautiful. It is so prevalent this year round London, that on one occasion we observed that the honey dew covered the plants underneath the tree. The honey dew is sugar excreted by these creatures, which is one of the most marvellous and interesting facts in Natural History. It is voided by all Aphides, and considerable quantities might be collected from large colonies of Aphides. Somewhat resembling the sycamore Aphis is that of the elm, chestnut, and walnut-tree and nut-bush. That infesting the lime deserves notice, from the great beauty of its wings, which are spotted (Fig. 10). In this diagram the artist has exhibited the manner in which the Aphides carry their wings when at rest, and is well worth the trouble of watching how the creature expands its wings when it takes its flight to more congenial situations. Other Aphides infest the maple, bird cherry, and blackberry.



FIG. 10.

also suffered by its peculiar species.

Our very grasses may be killed by Aphides and Mr. Smee has recorded instances of the indestructible couch-grass having been cut down by a minute Aphis feeding upon the juices of the leaf (Fig. 13).

The cereal grains—the wheat, the oat, the barley—are infested by a large Aphis, which occasionally effects the total loss of the crop (Fig. 14).

Other vegetables used by man are also affected by these pests. The broad bean is now covered with a large black Aphis (Fig. 15). The stalks after its attack grow black, and the plant perishes, producing little or no fruit. The gardeners generally conquer this animal by cutting off the tops of the plants with a sickle. A very different Aphis injures the scarlet bean. The pea has also a noble Aphis, which feeds upon its leaf, and causes the plant to die locally, or at the underground stem (Fig. 16). In this instance, a Pupa has been figured, to show the peculiar form of this period of its existence, when it has rudimentary wings.

Our excellent roots, moreover, do not escape the depredations of these insects, for upon the artichoke there is one which lives upon the tuber (Fig. 17). This species is remarkable for its very long sextorial apparatus, or rostrum; and for this reason the artist has delineated the under view of the creature.

Aphides are prolific in the highest degree; millions may soon be bred from a single individual, without preliminary matrimony. Professor Owen estimates that a quintillion may be produced by one individual in a single season, which



FIG. 11.

illustrates their enormous fecundity. This fecundity must cause us, indeed, to be apprehensive of their appearance on the potato plant.

In a lecture delivered at the London Institution, Mr. Smee stated that from a multiplicity of observations on numerous kinds of Aphides, and upon a diversity of plants, he had developed the following laws of the effects which they produce:

1. Aphides feed on living plants.
2. Aphides come first upon healthy plants.
3. Aphides suck the juices after having pierced the cuticle.
4. Aphides, by sucking the juices, impair the qualities of the sap.
5. The sap, being injured, no longer performs its proper functions.
6. The injured sap cannot perfectly nourish the plant.
7. Unnourished or imperfect tissue is apt to die.
8. Partial death following the attacks of Aphides may be local at the part affected, or remote, that is to say, at a distance from the attack.
9. The total death of the plant may arise from the attacks of Aphides.
10. Wild plants, or plants in a condition well calculated to develop fibre, well resist the attacks of Aphides.
11. Highly cultivated plants, or plants not under circumstances favourable to the formation of fibre, ill resist the attacks of Aphides.
12. Plants are most injured by Aphides at that period of their growth when they are required to deposit most fibre.
13. Plants having their tissues damaged from Aphides are apt to propagate diseased tissue in all their future growths.
14. The injury to plants hastens the transformation of Aphides.
15. The attacks of Aphides are almost invariably followed by the growth of fungi.

In obedience to these laws, Mr. Smee states that the Aphis Vastator (1) feeds on the living potato plant (2); comes first upon healthy plants (3); sucks the juices after having



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.

punctured the cuticle (4); impairs the qualities of the sap (5); which then cannot perform its proper functions (6); and the formation of fibre and starch is retarded (7). The imperfect tissue is apt to die (8), either locally at the part attached, or remotely at the collar, underground stems, or roots (9); which death at the collar may separate the leaf from the root, and thus destroy the greater part of the plant (10). The reputed wild potato plant and plants growing in a poor soil and dry atmosphere resist more than (11) the highly cultivated varieties and those growing in a rich soil and a moist, cold, and dark place (12); and the injury takes place principally when the starch is being deposited in the tubers (13). A set from former diseased plant is liable to manifest the disease in all its future growths (14). When the potato plant begins to perish the larva become perfect insects, and fly away to commit ravages elsewhere (15). The injured potato plant has a vast number of parasitic fungi growing upon it.

Insect plagues, from the beginning of the world, have given rise to fearful famines. They are spoken of in the Scriptures as "the army of the Lord, strong to execute his word." If insects now threaten us with famine, so insects promise to be our defence; as an army of ladybirds may totally annihilate the Aphides, and leave none behind to injure our crops. In announcing the recurrence of the

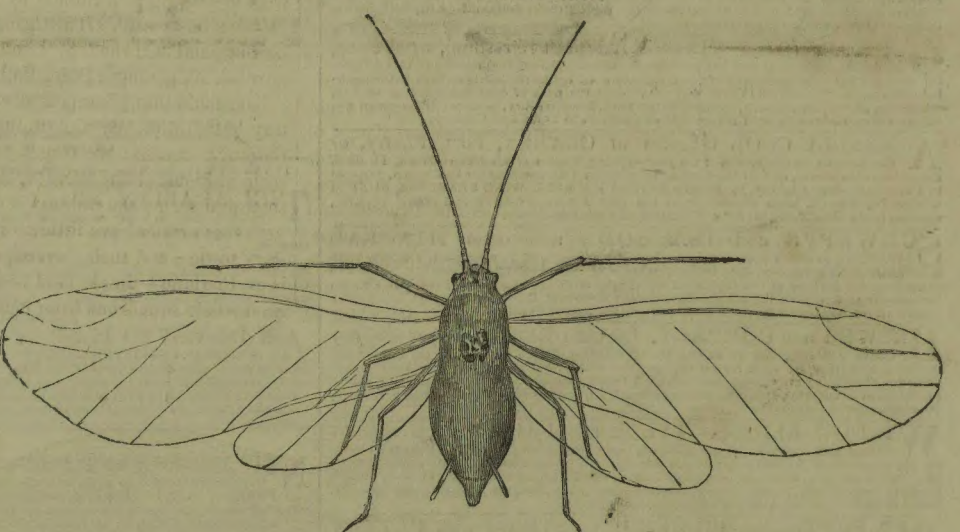


FIG. 9.

The Aphis of the oak is peculiar, and well illustrates another group of these creatures which have no abdominal tubercles (Fig. 11).

At the present time the cherry-tree has its young shoots blighted by a black Aphis, which lives upon it (Fig. 12). The currant-trees have been injured this year by the currant Aphis, and the fruit is falling off. The gooseberry-tree has

Vastator, we rejoice also to announce that in some localities vast troops of lady birds have appeared, which have already cleared whole trees. Moreover, the powers of man to effect their destruction must not be overlooked, for to him is given "dominion over everything which moveth upon the earth."



FIG. 15.

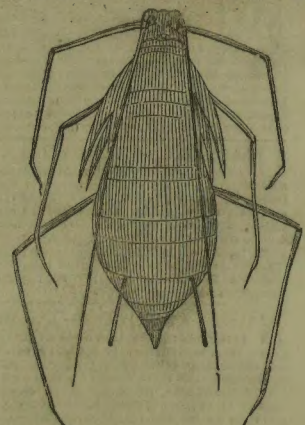


FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

1. Aphis Vastator in its winged state, magnified one hundred times. (From "The Year-Book of Facts," 1847.)
2. Leaf of potato plant damaged this year by the Vastator, showing gangrene in the leaf and leaf-stalks.
3. Aphis of the hop larva.
4. Aphis of the cabbage larva.
5. Aphis of the melon larva.
6. Aphis of the rose larva.
7. Aphis of the apple (Lanigera) larva.
8. Aphis of the apple larva, piercing apparatus.
9. Aphis of the sycamore (winged).
10. Aphis of the lime (winged, in repose).
11. Aphis of the oak larva.
12. Aphis of the cherry-tree larva.
13. Aphis of the grass larva.
14. Aphis of the oat larva.
15. Aphis of the bean larva.
16. Aphis of the pea pupa.
17. Aphis of the artichoke larva, under side, showing a very long rostrum.

* The Potato Plant, by Alfred Smee, F.R.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England, and Lecturer on Surgery.